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Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1981

by *Boyd L. Fjeldsted*
Senior Research Economist

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has been designated by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as a member of the BEA User Group. As such, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research annually receives unpublished BEA estimates of county personal income for the purpose of providing public dissemination of the information. The data in Table 1 have been extracted from the most recently released BEA county personal income computer tape for the State of Utah.

Personal Income and Its Components

Personal income is defined by the BEA to comprise the money value of current income received from all sources by persons residing in a given geographical area, including income received in both monetary and non-monetary forms. Specifically, personal income consists of:

1. Wage and salary disbursements, exclusive of social security taxes and other personal contributions for social insurance paid by employees.

2. Other labor income, which consists of employer contributions for private life and medical insurance, private retirement programs and other private "fringe" benefits.

3. Net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises, exclusive of self-employed contributions for social insurance.

4. Property income, including dividends, interest and rent.

5. Transfer payments, i.e., personal payments by business or government for which no services are currently rendered.

Income derived from participation in the work force is referred to as *labor and proprietors' income*, or *earnings* and includes (1) wage and salary disbursements, (2) other labor income and (3) net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises. *Net labor and proprietors' income*, or *net earnings* is arrived at by deducting social security taxes and other social insurance contributions paid by workers, including self-employment contributions paid by owners of unincorporated enterprises.

Since wage and salary disbursements and other labor income are reported on a place-of-work basis, labor and proprietors' income must be adjusted for the effect of interarea commuting in order to arrive at the earnings component of personal income (which is defined on a place-of-residence basis). This adjustment is accomplished by estimating the difference between the net earnings of persons who reside in a given area but who work in other areas, and the net earnings of persons who work in the given area but reside in other areas. This difference is referred to as the *residence adjustment.*

BEA Income Imputations

It should be noted that the BEA personal income estimates include imputations or allowances for the value of certain types of income realizations, even though no monetary transaction is involved. These include imputations for:

1. wages and salaries paid in kind, i.e., in the form of food, clothing or lodging;
2. rental value of owner-occupied dwelling units;
3. food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; and
4. interest earned on money deposited with financial intermediaries for which no interest is actually paid or credited.

This last item includes, for example, an imputation for the interest earning potential of bank demand deposit accounts, even though banks do not ordinarily pay interest on such accounts. For the state as a whole, imputed interest amounts to roughly 45 percent of total interest, while imputed rent amounts to approximately 70 percent of total rent.

BEA Person Concept

It should be further noted that personal income as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis includes the income of certain legal entities not ordinarily regarded as "persons," including non-profit institutions, private non-insured pension funds, health and welfare funds and private trust funds. In effect, the current earnings of these organizations are credited directly to their ultimate individual beneficiaries for personal income accounting purposes. Since such organizations are considered to be persons, benefit payments by them to individuals are considered to be transfer payments among persons and not part of personal income. The undistributed earnings of life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension funds are also credited to persons for personal income accounting purposes.

County Income Data by Industrial Sector

Table 1 presents the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis county estimates of personal income broken down by major type, and earnings broken down by industrial source and type. It should be stressed that earnings or labor and proprietors' income is presented on a place-of-work basis, i.e., credited to the area in which the earning activity takes place, while personal income is presented on a place-of-residence basis, i.e., credited to the area of the recipient's residence.

Table 1 also reveals the industrial structure of income generation in Utah and its counties. Somewhat surprising, perhaps, is the fact that in only three counties does farming account for more than 15 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. These three counties are Millard (with farming accounting for 16 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Piute (26 percent) and Rich (16 percent). For the state as a whole, farming accounts for less than 1 percent of total labor and proprietors' income.

Those counties whose economies may be characterized as distinctly oriented toward mining (including oil and gas extraction) include Carbon (where the mining sector accounts for 45 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Duchesne (44 percent), Emery (48 percent), Grand (34 percent), San Juan (50 percent), and Uintah (36 percent).

The counties whose economies have a distinctly manufacturing orientation include Box Elder (where manufacturing accounts for 57 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Cache (27 percent), Morgan (32 percent), Sanpete (27 percent), and Utah (32 percent).

There are three counties whose economies are dominated by the federal government sector: Davis (where federal government accounts for 46 percent of total labor and proprietors' income) Daggett (44 percent) and Tooele (50 percent).

There are only five counties for which property income and transfer payments account for 40 percent or more of total personal income. These are Millard (40 percent), Piute (46 percent), Rich (43 percent), Sanpete (45 percent) and Washington (47 percent). The relatively high dependence of these counties on property income and transfer payments can be explained in part by the relatively high proportion of persons of retirement age in their populations. Piute County, for example, leads the state with 17 percent of its population age 65 or over. Washington and Sanpete Counties are not far behind with 14 percent and 13 percent respectively.*

Growth Sectors and Counties

For the state as a whole, two sectors have shown exceptionally robust growth in the last five years: (1) mining, with an earnings growth rate of 19 percent per annum and (2) durable goods manufacture, with an earnings growth rate of 17 percent per annum. Those counties showing growth rates higher than the state average in mining were Emery (with a growth rate of 22 percent per annum), Grand (22 percent), Millard (30 percent), San Juan (22 percent), Sevier (27 percent), Summit (23 percent), Washington (60 percent) and Weber (39 percent).

Those counties showing high growth rates in the durable goods manufacturing sector were Beaver (with a growth rate of 27 percent per annum), Box Elder (22 percent), Washington (22 percent) and Weber (26 percent).

Five counties stood out in the overall relative growth of total personal income: Emery (with a growth rate of 21 percent per annum), Summit (21 percent), Uintah (18 percent), Wasatch (19 percent) and Washington (18 percent).

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income figures for Utah counties in 1981 are also shown in Table 1 (on the last line). Carbon County has the highest per capita personal income at $10,262, followed by Salt Lake at $9,267, Weber at 9,074 and Uintah at $9,058. A per capita personal income annual time series for the State of Utah from 1958 to 1982 is presented in Table 2. These data show that Utah's position slipped from approximately 90 percent of the national average during the early 1960s to about 80 percent of the average in the late 1960s. By 1975 Utah's position had advanced to 83 percent of the national average, but has since slipped behind to 80 percent of the U.S. average.

Table 2
Utah Per Capita Personal Income
1958 - 1982

Year	Amount (Dollars)	Percent of U.S. Average	State Rank
1958	$1,830	89	30
1959	1,908	88	30
1960	1,972	89	29
1961	2,019	89	27
1962	2,138	90	28
1963	2,186	89	27
1964	2,283	88	27
1965	2,391	86	31
1966	2,498	84	33
1967	2,605	82	34
1968	2,772	81	35
1969	2,960	80	40
1970	3,220	82	39
1971	3,435	82	39
1972	3,730	83	40
1973	4,072	81	[illegible]
1974	4,448^r	82	[illegible]
1975	4,825^r	83	41
1976	5,304^r	83	42
1977	5,820^r	83	42
1978	6,459^r	83	41
1979	7,067^r	82	45
1980	7,656^r	81	45
1981	8,478^r	80	46
1982	8,875	80	45

^r Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

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*See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census Report STF 1.1980, Tables 10, 12 (1982).

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Table 1
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	State of Utah			Beaver			Box Elder		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	9,787,381	100.0a	12.8	17,328	100.0a	5.9	243,171	100.0a	14.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	8,420,080	86.0a	13.3	13,170	76.0a	8.1	201,766	83.0a	16.5
Other labor income	727,494	7.4a	15.1	897	5.2a	8.5	23,606	9.7a	19.7
Proprietors income	639,807	6.5a	5.2	3,261	18.8a	-1.5	17,799	7.3a	-3.9
Farm	51,737	.5a	-7.2	256	1.5a	-24.1	4,461	1.8a	16.7
Non-farm	588,070	6.0a	6.9	3,005	17.3a	3.7	13,338	5.5a	4.7
By industry source									
Farm	91,135	.9a	-2.0	918	5.3a	-8.7	8,937	3.7a	8.6
Non-farm	9,696,246	99.1a	13.0	16,410	94.7a	7.2	234,234	96.3a	16.1
Private	7,667,502	78.3a	13.8	12,319	71.1a	6.4	205,187	84.4a	16.8
Agricultural services & other	20,921	.2a	11.8	107	.6a	9.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	606,808	6.2a	19.2	627	3.6a	8.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	678,761	6.9a	8.3	1,876	10.8a	14.0	15,372	6.3a	8.8
Manufacturing	1,813,589	18.5a	15.3	554	3.2a	-6.2	137,318	56.5a	19.7
Non-durable goods	442,526	4.5a	11.1	231	1.3a	-19.0	4,982	2.0a	3.8
Durable goods	1,371,063	14.0a	16.9	323	1.9a	26.7	132,336	54.4a	21.5
Transportation & public utilities	876,701	9.0a	13.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,884	2.0a	16.2
Wholesale trade	693,830	7.1a	13.9	274	1.6a	(D)	7,407	3.0a	22.7
Retail trade	932,050	9.5a	9.7	2,598	15.0a	6.1	17,368	7.1a	10.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	464,118	4.7a	14.0	530	3.1a	5.1	4,263	1.8a	9.9
Services	1,580,724	16.2a	15.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,292	7.1a	13.7
Government	2,028,744	20.7a	10.3	4,091	23.6a	9.8	29,047	11.9a	11.2
Federal, civilian	750,241	7.7a	7.5	731	4.2a	7.2	10,112	1.2a	10.5
Federal, military	131,298	1.3a	13.9	99	.6a	12.9	882	.4a	9.4
State and local	1,147,205	11.7a	12.0	3,261	18.8a	10.3	18,053	7.4a	11.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	9,787,381	100.0a	12.8	17,328	100.0a	5.9	243,171	100.0a	14.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	670,816	6.9a	17.0	1,371	7.9a	11.5	15,800	6.5a	20.2
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	9,116,565	93.1b	12.5	15,957	92.1b	5.5	227,371	93.5b	13.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	24,105		40.6	-72		(U)	-1,290		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	9,140,670	72.4b	12.5	15,885	56.4b	5.5	226,081	74.3b	12.3
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,919,011	15.2b	18.0	5,362	19.0b	14.5	42,649	14.0b	17.4
Plus: Transfer payments	1,572,618	12.4b	13.3	6,907	24.5b	11.3	35,462	11.7b	13.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	12,632,299	100.0b	13.4	28,154	100.0b	8.3	304,192	100.0b	13.0
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,322	79.3c	9.4	6,269	59.7c	6.2	8,818	84.0c	10.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983.

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Cache			Carbon			Daggett		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	272,846	100.0a	11.4	172,517	100.0a	15.1	4,546	100.0a	11.4
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	222,281	81.5a	12.7	148,716	86.2a	16.1	3,683	81.0a	12.2
Other labor income	19,348	7.1a	15.2	15,406	8.9a	13.2	204	4.5a	14.2
Proprietors income	31,217	11.4a	2.9	8,395	4.9a	5.0	659	14.5a	6.9
Farm	12,254	4.5a	-.6	211	.1a	2.7	433	9.5a	7.4
Non-farm	18,963	7.0a	5.7	8,184	4.7a	5.0	226	5.0a	6.0
By industry source									
Farm	15,190	5.6a	.9	474	.3a	6.0	586	12.9a	8.1
Non-farm	257,656	94.4a	12.3	172,043	99.7a	15.2	3,960	87.1a	11.9
Private	188,513	69.1a	12.0	149,906	86.9a	15.8	1,004	22.1a	5.8
Agricultural services & other	1,778	.7a	(D)	110	.1a	16.2	0	.0a	(L)
Mining	202	.1a	(D)	77,126	44.7a	16.9	0	.0a	(D)
Construction	25,380	9.3a	11.9	10,362	6.0a	21.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Manufacturing	72,446	26.6a	13.0	3,238	1.9a	5.3	0	.0a	(U)
Non-durable goods	53,044	19.4a	14.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(U)
Durable goods	19,402	7.1a	9.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(U)
Transportation & public utilities	10,826	4.0a	11.5	18,878	10.9a	12.5	194	4.3a	10.1
Wholesale trade	6,342	2.3a	11.8	8,315	4.8a	19.6	0	.0a	(D)
Retail trade	27,135	9.9a	7.7	13,355	7.7a	11.2	386	8.5a	7.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	9,650	3.5a	16.1	3,468	2.0a	8.9	0	.0a	(D)
Services	34,754	12.7a	13.6	15,054	8.7a	19.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	69,143	25.3a	13.0	22,137	12.8a	11.6	2,956	65.0a	14.6
Federal, civilian	5,910	2.2a	7.9	3,689	2.1a	17.0	2,001	44.0a	18.9
Federal, military	1,708	.6a	13.1	501	.3a	14.4	0	.0a	(L)
State and local	61,525	22.5a	13.5	17,947	10.4a	10.6	938	20.6a	7.8
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	272,846	100.0a	11.4	172,517	100.0a	15.1	4,546	100.0a	11.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	18,107	6.6a	16.8	12,149	7.0a	19.6	262	5.8a	14.0
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	254,739	93.4b	11.1	160,368	93.0b	14.8	4,284	94.2b	11.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	21,146		16.8	11,514		50.7	-123		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	275,885	68.1b	11.5	171,882	74.9b	16.0	4,161	68.9b	14.0
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	73,335	18.1b	17.4	27,229	11.9b	18.2	1,042	17.3b	25.5
Plus: Transfer payments	56,013	13.8b	13.8	30,429	13.3b	12.0	832	13.8b	15.7
Personal Income by Place of Residence	405,233	100.0b	12.7	229,540	100.0b	15.7	6,035	100.0b	15.8
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,790	64.7c	9.1	10,262	97.8c	11.9	7,405	70.6c	13.9

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Davis			Duchesne			Emery		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	913,585	100.0a	10.9	88,355	100.0a	17.9	128,985	100.0a	16.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	808,950	88.5a	10.9	71,953	81.4a	20.0	115,398	89.5a	16.2
Other labor income	54,990	6.0a	14.3	5,924	6.7a	23.7	12,597	9.8a	18.1
Proprietors income	49,645	5.4a	8.0	10,478	11.9a	6.1	1.000	.8a	-1.8
Farm	4,645	.5a	1.0	1,913	2.2a	4.5	-318	-.2a	(U)
Non-farm	45,000	4.9a	9.0	8,565	9.7a	6.5	1,318	1.0a	9.2
By industry source									
Farm	6,945	.8a	3.3	2,909	3.3a	6.2	0	.0a	(U)
Non-farm	906,640	99.2a	11.0	85,446	96.7a	18.4	129,012	100.0a	16.3
Private	420,762	46.1a	14.1	72,732	82.3a	19.8	120,238	93.2a	16.6
Agricultural services & other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	151	.1a	(L)
Mining	1,070	.1a	(D)	39,271	44.4a	21.8	62,153	48.2a	22.3
Construction	44,312	4.9a	5.8	4,023	4.6a	24.2	29,873	23.2a	2.8
Manufacturing	124,144	13.6a	15.8	4,670	5.3a	40.6	361	.3a	2.0
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,536	4.0a	70.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,134	1.3a	13.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	31,648	3.5a	13.4	6,328	7.2a	22.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	48,564	5.3a	17.9	4,940	5.6a	19.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	66,550	7.3a	13.6	6,178	7.0a	7.4	2,669	2.1a	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	17,588	1.9a	19.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	650	.5a	(D)
Services	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,849	6.6a	12.4	3,192	2.5a	20.6
Government	485,878	53.2a	8.6	12,714	14.4a	12.2	8,774	6.8a	13.4
Federal, civilian	332,232	36.4a	6.9	3,155	3.6a	11.1	1,093	.8a	18.6
Federal, military	85,184	9.3a	14.9	285	.3a	10.9	259	.2a	20.5
State and local	68,462	7.5a	10.6	9,274	10.5a	12.6	7,422	5.8a	12.5
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	913,585	100.0a	10.9	88,355	100.0a	17.9	128,985	100.0a	16.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	58,238	6.4a	13.1	5,884	6.7a	23.1	8,736	6.8a	20.6
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	855,347	93.6b	10.8	82,471	93.3b	17.6	120,249	93.2b	15.9
Plus: Residence adjustment	135,901		112.2	-1,236		(U)	-39,523		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	991,248	77.9b	13.9	81,235	76.6b	15.4	80,726	82.7b	20.0
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	135,397	10.6b	18.6	14,185	13.4b	17.5	7,581	7.8b	18.7
Plus: Transfer payments	145,066	11.4b	15.5	10,581	10.0b	11.2	9,256	9.5b	14.0
Personal Income by Place of Residence	1,271,711	100.0b	14.5	106,001	100.0b	15.2	97,563	100.0b	19.2
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,322	79.3c	9.3	8,520	81.2c	16.1	7,664	73.0c	6.6

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Garfield			Grand			Iron		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	23,341	100.0a	15.5	52,753	100.0a	11.5	78,884	100.0a	11.1
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	19,257	82.5a	17.3	46,077	87.3a	12.1	67,290	85.3a	12.4
Other labor income	1,944	8.3a	20.9	4,285	8.1a	15.2	5,094	6.5a	12.5
Proprietors income	2,140	9.2a	1.8	2,391	4.5a	-.1	6,500	8.2a	.8
Farm	545	2.3a	4.3	369	.7a	8.1	-1,152	-1.5a	(U)
Non-farm	1,595	6.8a	1.0	2,022	3.8a	-1.3	7,652	9.7a	6.2
By industry source									
Farm	699	3.0a	5.3	650	1.2a	8.7	252	.3a	30.0
Non-farm	22,642	97.0a	15.9	52,103	98.8a	11.6	78,632	99.7a	11.7
Private	17,617	75.5a	17.8	45,058	85.4a	12.7	57,309	72.6a	12.0
Agricultural services & other	59	.3a	(D)	0	.0a	(L)	418	.5a	5.3
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,957	34.0a	21.4	1,286	1.6a	14.9
Construction	2,354	10.1a	26.9	3,792	7.2a	6.4	6,897	8.7a	12.0
Manufacturing	3,250	13.9a	8.7	626	1.2a	.8	6,393	8.1a	13.2
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	230	.4a	-2.7	3,318	4.2a	10.4
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	396	.8a	3.3	3,075	3.9a	16.8
Transportation & public utilities	1,696	7.3a	14.4	5,156	9.8a	12.3	9,720	12.3a	20.2
Wholesale trade	98	.4a	8.2	5,321	10.1a	17.4	2,227	2.8a	8.9
Retail trade	1,282	5.5a	3.1	5,007	9.5a	10.6	12,804	16.2a	8.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,329	2.5a	11.2	4,267	5.4a	19.2
Services	3,219	13.8a	15.4	5,830	11.1a	14.0	13,297	16.9a	16.1
Government	5,025	21.5a	10.5	7,045	13.4a	5.8	21,323	27.0a	11.0
Federal, civilian	1,790	7.7a	9.1	2,359	4.5a	2.3	5,012	6.4a	6.8
Federal, military	83	.4a	(L)	186	.4a	1.6	485	.6a	7.0
State and local	3,152	13.5a	11.3	4,500	8.5a	8.2	15,826	20.1a	12.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	23,341	100.0a	15.5	52,753	100.0a	11.5	78,884	100.0a	11.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,567	6.7a	20.2	3,598	6.8a	15.6	5,566	7.1a	16.3
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	21,774	93.3b	15.2	49,155	93.2b	11.3	73,318	92.9b	10.7
Plus: Residence adjustment	-3,567		(U)	8,118		12.5	5,423		23.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	18,207	65.0b	12.0	57,273	76.0b	11.4	78,741	67.2b	11.4
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	4,905	17.5b	21.2	10,275	13.6b	19.5	20,036	17.1b	17.4
Plus: Transfer payments	4,913	17.5b	11.3	7,856	10.4b	13.1	18,383	15.7b	14.6
Personal Income by Place of Residence	28,025	100.0b	13.2	75,404	100.0b	12.5	117,160	100.0b	12.8
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,923	66.0c	8.5	8,711	83.0c	6.7	6,459	61.5c	8.8

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S. Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Juab Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Juab Components as Percent of Totals	Juab Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Kane Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Kane Components as Percent of Totals	Kane Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Millard Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Millard Components as Percent of Totals	Millard Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	28,672	100.0a	17.1	11,359	100.0a	7.7	35,663	100.0a	9.9
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	26,410	92.1a	19.7	8,689	76.5a	8.3	26,377	74.0a	14.8
Other labor income	1,866	6.5a	12.5	592	5.2a	9.4	2,250	6.3a	16.6
Proprietors income	396	1.4a	-20.2	2,078	18.3a	5.0	7,036	19.7a	-2.5
Farm	-428	-1.5a	(U)	0	.0a	(U)	3,603	10.1a	-7.6
Non-farm	824	2.9a	-.6	2,120	18.7a	4.7	3,433	9.6a	5.6
By industry source									
Farm	-145	-.5a	(U)	232	2.0a	15.9	5,644	15.8a	-3.3
Non-farm	28,817	100.5a	18.3	11,127	98.0a	7.5	30,019	84.2a	14.0
Private	23,919	83.4a	19.9	8,221	72.4a	7.7	21,426	60.1a	14.4
Agricultural services & other	95	.3a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	659	1.8a	9.1
Mining	1,918	6.7a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,000	8.4a	30.0
Construction	9,409	32.8a	(D)	617	5.4a	-1.2	2,798	7.8a	26.4
Manufacturing	5,365	18.7a	2.0	491	4.3a	6.3	1,980	5.6a	9.4
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	857	3.0a	5.7	1,562	13.8a	11.7	3,855	10.8a	14.1
Wholesale trade	950	3.3a	10.1	223	2.0a	.1	1,924	5.4a	10.3
Retail trade	3,104	10.8a	9.8	2,351	20.7a	5.9	3,790	10.6a	8.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	541	1.9a	16.7	217	1.9a	.1	1,209	3.4a	19.7
Services	1,680	5.9a	11.3	2,593	22.8a	14.0	2,211	6.2a	10.2
Government	4,898	17.1a	11.7	2,906	25.6a	7.2	8,593	24.1a	13.1
Federal, civilian	428	1.5a	2.7	303	2.7a	4.0	2,097	5.9a	17.6
Federal, military	125	.4a	13.3	91	.8a	(L)	203	.6a	13.5
State and local	4,345	15.2a	12.8	2,512	22.1a	7.4	6,293	17.6a	11.8
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	28,672	100.0a	17.1	11,359	100.0a	7.7	35,663	100.0a	9.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	2,124	7.4a	22.7	820	7.2a	12.9	2,204	6.2a	18.1
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	26,548	92.6b	16.7	10,539	92.8b	7.3	33,459	93.8b	9.5
Plus: Residence adjustment	-1,832		(U)	6,927		22.4	795		-13.0
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	24,716	63.9b	14.8	17,466	60.5b	12.0	34,254	59.7b	8.4
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	6,623	17.1b	22.2	6,640	23.0b	24.6	13,132	22.9b	19.2
Plus: Transfer payments	7,355	19.0b	13.6	4,762	16.5b	15.7	9,967	17.4b	12.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	38,694	100.0b	15.6	28,868	100.0b	14.9	57,353	100.0b	11.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,727	64.1c	12.5	7,008	66.8c	11.3	6,063	57.8c	8.0

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Juab			Kane			Millard		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	28,672	100.0a	17.1	11,359	100.0a	7.7	35,663	100.0a	9.9
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	26,410	92.1a	19.7	8,689	76.5a	8.3	26,377	74.0a	14.8
Other labor income	1,866	6.5a	12.5	592	5.2a	9.4	2,250	6.3a	16.6
Proprietors income	396	1.4a	-20.2	2,078	18.3a	5.0	7,036	19.7a	2.5
Farm	-428	-1.5a	(U)	0	.0a	(U)	3,603	10.1a	-7.6
Non-farm	824	2.9a	-.6	2,120	18.7a	4.7	3,433	9.6a	5.6
By industry source									
Farm	-145	-.5a	(U)	232	2.0a	15.9	5,644	15.8a	3.3
Non-farm	28,817	100.5a	18.3	11,127	98.0a	7.5	30,019	84.2a	14.0
Private	23,919	83.4a	19.9	8,221	72.4a	7.7	21,426	60.1a	14.4
Agricultural services & other	95	.3a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	659	1.8a	9.1
Mining	1,918	6.7a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,000	8.4a	30.0
Construction	9,409	32.8a	(D)	617	5.4a	-1.2	2,738	7.8a	26.4
Manufacturing	5,365	18.7a	2.0	491	4.3a	6.3	1,980	5.6a	9.4
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	857	3.0a	5.7	1,562	13.8a	11.7	3,855	10.8a	14.1
Wholesale trade	950	3.3a	10.1	223	2.0a	.1	1,924	5.4a	10.3
Retail trade	3,104	10.8a	9.8	2,351	20.7a	5.9	3,790	10.6a	8.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	541	1.9a	16.7	217	1.9a	.1	1,209	3.4a	19.7
Services	1,680	5.9a	11.3	2,593	22.8a	14.0	2,211	6.2a	10.2
Government	4,898	17.1a	11.7	2,906	25.6a	7.2	8,593	24.1a	13.1
Federal, civilian	428	1.5a	2.7	303	2.7a	4.0	2,097	5.9a	17.6
Federal, military	125	.4a	13.3	91	.8a	(L)	203	.6a	13.5
State and local	4,345	15.2a	12.8	2,512	22.1a	7.4	6,293	17.6a	11.8
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	28,672	100.0a	17.1	11,359	100.0a	7.7	35,663	100.0a	9.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	2,124	7.4a	22.7	820	7.2a	12.9	2,204	6.2a	18.1
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	26,548	92.6b	16.7	10,539	92.8b	7.3	33,459	93.8b	9.5
Plus: Residence adjustment	-1,832		(U)	6,927		22.4	795		-13.0
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	24,716	63.9b	14.8	17,466	60.5b	12.0	34,254	59.7b	8.4
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	6,623	17.1b	22.2	6,640	23.0b	24.6	13,132	22.9b	19.2
Plus: Transfer payments	7,355	19.0b	13.6	4,762	16.5b	15.7	9,967	17.4b	12.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	38,694	100.0b	15.6	28,868	100.0b	14.9	57,353	100.0b	11.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,727	64.1c	12.5	7,008	66.8c	11.3	6,063	57.8c	8.0

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Morgan Earnings/Income (in $1,000)	Morgan Components as Percent of Totals	Morgan Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Piute Earnings/Income (in $1,000)	Piute Components as Percent of Totals	Piute Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Rich Earnings/Income (in $1,000)	Rich Components as Percent of Totals	Rich Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	20,616	100.0a	11.8	4,488	100.0a	10.2	5,742	100.0a	11.6
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	15,921	77.2a	12.8	3,309	73.7a	12.7	5,445	94.8a	14.1
Other labor income	1,323	6.4a	15.6	263	5.9a	14.1	295	5.1a	14.0
Proprietors income	3,372	16.4a	6.5	916	20.4a	2.6	0	.0a	(U)
Farm	1,776	8.6a	6.6	869	19.4a	2.5	-426	-7.4a	(U)
Non-farm	1,596	7.7a	6.4	0	.0a	(U)	428	7.5a	3.9
By industry source									
Farm	2,350	11.4a	7.1	1,143	25.5a	4.1	923	16.1a	1.5
Non-farm	18,266	88.6a	12.5	3,345	74.5a	12.9	4,819	83.9a	14.3
Private	15,498	75.2a	12.9	2,123	47.3a	18.8	2,772	48.3a	14.7
Agricultural services & other	81	.4a	(D)	94	2.1a	(D)	64	1.1a	(L)
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(L)
Construction	1,529	7.4a	10.5	386	8.6a	11.7	171	3.0a	1.7
Manufacturing	6,609	32.1a	12.0	183	4.1a	7.1	244	4.2a	1.3
Non-durable goods	377	1.8a	27.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	6,232	30.2a	11.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	580	2.8a	(D)	54	1.2a	(L)	250	4.4a	(D)
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(L)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	773	3.7a	10.7	131	2.9a	-7.6	627	10.9a	11.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	582	2.8a	6.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	701	3.4a	1.8	0	.0a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	2,768	13.4a	10.0	1,222	27.2a	5.7	2,047	35.6a	13.9
Federal, civilian	210	1.0a	12.0	101	2.3a	1.2	287	5.0a	6.1
Federal, military	111	.5a	12.7	0	.0a	(L)	0	.0a	(U)
State and local	2,447	11.9a	9.8	1,091	24.3a	6.0	1,713	29.8a	16.4
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	20,616	100.0a	11.8	4,488	100.0a	10.2	5,742	100.0a	11.6
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,317	6.4a	16.8	260	5.8a	16.7	360	6.3a	18.7
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	19,299	93.6b	11.5	4,228	94.2b	9.9	5,382	93.7b	11.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	10,341		10.5	664		19.2	367		13.6
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	29,640	68.9b	11.1	4,892	53.6b	10.9	5,749	56.6b	11.3
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	8,028	18.7b	16.5	2,049	22.4b	25.2	2,679	26.4b	18.7
Plus: Transfer payments	5,368	12.5b	12.9	2,187	24.0b	14.4	1,725	17.0b	11.6
Personal Income by Place of Residence	43,036	100.0b	12.3	9,128	100.0b	14.2	10,153	100.0b	13.0
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,345	79.5c	9.5	6,365	60.6c	11.1	4,489	42.8c	6.3

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Salt Lake Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Salt Lake Components as Percent of Totals	Salt Lake Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	San Juan Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	San Juan Components as Percent of Totals	San Juan Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	SanPete Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	SanPete Components as Percent of Totals	SanPete Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	5,159,289	100.0a	13.2	59,743	100.0a	14.1	38,043	100.0a	5.5
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	4,464,917	86.5a	13.5	52,170	87.3a	15.6	32,250	84.8a	8.4
Other labor income	384,330	7.4a	14.8	5,255	8.8a	17.3	3,094	8.1a	9.7
Proprietors income	310,042	6.0a	7.2	2,318	3.9a	-6.5	2,699	7.1a	13.9
Farm	6,937	.1a	-.4	410	.7a	-20.1	-369	1.0a	(U)
Non-farm	303,105	5.9a	7.4	1,908	3.2a	-.7	3,068	8.1a	4.9
By industry source									
Farm	11,373	.2a	2.7	1,170	2.0a	-7.8	2,240	5.9a	14.6
Non-farm	5,147,916	99.8a	13.2	58,573	98.0a	15.0	35,803	94.1a	8.1
Private	4,372,371	84.7a	13.5	47,912	80.2a	16.2	23,740	62.4a	7.2
Agricultural services & other	8,711	.2a	13.2	84	.1a	2.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	222,051	4.3a	13.2	29,747	49.8a	22.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	345,536	6.7a	9.0	3,552	5.9a	18.8	2,149	5.6a	8.3
Manufacturing	917,797	17.8a	15.6	2,143	3.6a	8.1	10,412	27.4a	4.8
Non-durable goods	198,669	3.9a	10.7	1,051	1.8a	20.5	6,413	16.9a	4.1
Durable goods	719,128	13.9a	17.2	1,092	1.8a	.9	3,999	10.5a	6.0
Transportation & public utilities	590,714	11.4a	13.8	2,837	4.7a	8.4	1,163	3.1a	14.8
Wholesale trade	527,990	10.2a	13.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	669	1.8a	1.6
Retail trade	510,950	9.9a	9.7	3,094	5.2a	7.2	3,074	8.1a	7.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	337,201	6.5a	13.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,222	3.2a	17.2
Services	911,421	17.7a	15.8	4,693	7.9a	5.5	4,152	10.9a	9.1
Government	775,545	15.0a	11.5	10,661	17.8a	10.3	12,063	31.7a	10.0
Federal, civilian	146,736	2.8a	9.0	832	1.4a	-2.7	1,293	3.4a	4.9
Federal, military	20,690	.4a	11.9	277	.5a	2.6	331	.9a	15.1
State and local	608,119	11.8a	12.1	9,552	16.0a	12.4	10,439	27.4a	10.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	5,159,289	100.0a	13.2	59,743	100.0a	14.1	38,043	100.0a	5.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	358,705	7.0a	17.6	4,017	6.7a	19.7	2,667	7.0a	12.6
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	4,800,584	93.0b	12.9	55,726	93.3b	13.7	35,376	93.0b	5.0
Plus: Residence adjustment	-426,692		(U)	-10,497		(U)	8,541		12.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	4,373,892	73.3b	12.2	45,229	67.6b	13.2	43,917	54.9b	6.2
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	946,428	15.9b	17.4	9,428	14.1b	22.9	16,618	20.8b	16.6
Plus: Transfer payments	647,599	10.9b	12.6	12,212	18.3b	11.2	19,445	24.3b	12.6
Personal Income by Place of Residence	5,967,919	100.0b	13.0	66,869	100.0b	13.9	79,980	100.0b	9.5
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,267	88.3c	9.3	5,215	49.7c	10.7	5,112	48.7c	4.2

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.
(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Sevier			Summit			Tooele		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	80,651	100.0a	11.3	69,588	100.0a	22.0	200,638	100.0a	9.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	62,209	77.1a	12.8	59,942	86.1a	24.5	181,934	90.7a	8.9
Other labor income	5,607	7.0a	15.4	4,347	6.2a	20.2	14,558	7.3a	18.1
Proprietors income	12,835	15.9a	4.1	5,299	7.6a	6.1	4,146	2.1a	2.2
Farm	1,982	2.5a	-4.8	2,286	3.3a	2.7	1,553	.8a	-2.8
Non-farm	10,853	13.5a	6.3	3,013	4.3a	9.2	2,593	1.3a	6.0
By industry source									
Farm	3,051	3.8a	-1.1	3,584	5.2a	4.8	2,067	1.0a	.5
Non-farm	77,600	96.2a	12.0	66,004	94.8a	23.6	198,571	99.0a	9.4
Private	61,659	76.5a	12.3	57,557	82.7a	25.2	84,965	42.3a	12.6
Agricultural services & other	246	.3a	11.2	244	.4a	18.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	13,325	16.5a	27.3	17,206	24.7a	22.7	30,805	15.4a	(D)
Construction	8,186	10.1a	4.1	5,359	7.7a	28.5	3,984	2.0a	-28.1
Manufacturing	7,221	9.0a	8.6	3,452	5.0a	17.3	27,688	13.8a	19.2
Non-durable goods	1,829	2.3a	.5	361	.5a	18.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	5,392	6.7a	12.4	3,091	4.4a	17.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	7,309	9.1a	18.1	3,221	4.6a	15.9	4,758	2.4a	11.5
Wholesale trade	3,414	4.2a	7.8	617	.9a	42.2	435	2a	.0
Retail trade	8,868	11.0a	5.6	8,665	12.5a	24.6	8,245	4.1a	7.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,392	3.0a	13.3	3,766	5.4a	27.4	1,951	1.0a	15.4
Services	10,698	13.3a	14.7	15,027	21.6a	32.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	15,941	19.8a	10.9	8,447	12.1a	15.1	113,606	56.6a	7.3
Federal, civilian	4,835	6.0a	7.8	884	1.3a	7.8	92,889	46.3a	6.8
Federal, military	333	.4a	15.1	231	.3a	20.5	7,605	3.8a	9.4
State and local	10,773	13.4a	12.4	7,332	10.5a	16.1	13,112	6.5a	9.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	80,651	100.0a	11.3	69,588	100.0a	22.0	200,638	100.0a	9.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	5,419	6.7a	16.4	4,667	6.7a	28.3	12,740	6.3a	10.5
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	75,232	93.3b	11.0	64,921	93.3b	21.6	187,898	93.7b	9.1
Plus: Residence adjustment	1,727		(U)	2,970		5.6	-17,882		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	76,959	66.3b	12.2	67,891	71.1b	20.5	170,016	76.4b	12.5
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	21,494	18.5b	20.1	18,763	19.6b	27.2	18,542	8.3b	17.5
Plus: Transfer payments	17,547	15.1b	13.0	8,839	9.3b	13.4	33,930	15.3b	13.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	116,000	100.0b	13.5	95,493	100.0b	20.9	222,488	100.0b	12.9
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,621	72.6c	9.0	8,836	84.2c	12.0	8,308	79.2c	10.2

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Uintah			Utah			Wasatch		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	172,731	100.0a	20.1	994,695	100.0a	12.5	40,763	100.0a	17.3
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	148,435	85.9a	22.1	839,810	84.4a	13.1	34,797	85.4a	20.4
Other labor income	9,544	5.5a	19.8	86,668	8.7a	14.2	2.008	4.9a	19.0
Proprietors income	14,752	8.5a	7.1	68,217	6.9a	4.2	3,958	9.7a	1.0
Farm	1,950	1.1a	12.1	1,743	.2a	-28.4	831	2.0a	-4.7
Non-farm	12,802	7.4a	6.5	66,474	6.7a	7.5	3,127	7.7a	2.9
By industry source									
Farm	2,814	1.6a	11.1	7,057	.7a	-11.1	1,603	3.9a	.5
Non-farm	169,917	98.4a	20.3	987,638	99.3a	12.8	39,160	96.1a	18.4
Private	153,207	88.7a	21.6	841,829	84.6a	12.7	31,593	77.5a	20.4
Agricultural services & other	236	.1a	(D)	2,171	.2a	12.9	103	.3a	(D)
Mining	62,113	36.0a	26.9	10,000	1.0a	15.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	6,982	4.0a	14.3	67,378	6.8a	5.5	16,668	40.9a	30.9
Manufacturing	2,490	1.4a	-.9	322,437	32.4a	13.8	2,203	5.4a	11.1
Non-durable goods	1,059	.6a	8.1	30,596	3.1a	7.4	711	1.7a	7.6
Durable goods	1,431	.8a	-5.4	291,841	29.3a	14.6	1,492	3.7a	13.0
Transportation & public utilities	16,525	9.6a	20.2	53,803	5.4a	14.0	951	2.3a	18.1
Wholesale trade	9,453	5.5a	13.7	27,490	2.8a	24.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	13,184	7.6a	13.9	96,504	9.7a	9.0	4,665	11.4a	7.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	3,010	1.7a	(D)	29,880	3.0a	17.1	1,431	3.5a	11.9
Services	39,214	22.7a	25.1	232,166	23.3a	13.7	2.539	6.2a	6.0
Government	16,710	9.7a	11.1	145,809	14.7a	13.3	7,567	18.6a	11.8
Federal, civilian	5,112	3.0a	11.1	15,052	1.5a	12.2	762	1.9a	9.0
Federal, military	464	.3a	14.7	5,715	.6a	16.5	193	.5a	11.3
State and local	11,134	6.4a	11.0	125,042	12.6a	13.4	6.612	16.2a	12.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	172,731	100.0a	20.1	994,695	100.0a	12.5	40,763	100.0a	17.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	11,861	6.9a	25.4	68,228	6.9a	17.3	2,826	6.9a	23.3
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	160,870	93.1b	19.8	926,467	93.1b	12.1	37,937	93.1b	16.9
Plus: Residence adjustment	-3,439		(U)	109,564		16.8	15,010		23.9
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	157,431	80.4b	18.6	1,036,031	72.7b	12.6	52,947	70.4b	18.6
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	23,707	12.1b	20.9	206,704	14.5b	19.0	12,942	17.2b	24.5
Plus: Transfer payments	14,579	7.4b	11.7	182,838	12.8b	14.2	9,331	12.4b	14.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	195,717	100.0b	18.2	1,425,573	100.0b	13.6	75,220	100.0b	18.9
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,058	86.3c	13.7	6,317	60.2c	8.6	8,044	76.6c	12.7

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Table 1 (continued)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1981

Income Type/Source	Washington Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Washington Components as Percent of Totals	Washington Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Wayne Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Wayne Components as Percent of Totals	Wayne Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)	Weber Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Weber Components as Percent of Totals	Weber Annual Growth Rate 1976-1981 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	90,486	100.0a	15.1	6,881	100.0a	11.9	771,022	100.0a	11.0
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	72,811	80.5a	17.0	5,401	78.5a	14.8	660,722	85.7a	11.3
Other labor income	5,399	6.0a	19.4	387	5.6a	14.7	55,413	7.2a	14.9
Proprietors income	12,276	13.6a	5.8	1,093	15.9a	1.3	54,887	7.1a	4.5
Farm	2,017	2.2a	3.2	417	6.1a	3.7	3,011	.4a	1.9
Non-farm	10,259	11.3a	6.4	676	9.8a	-.1	51,876	6.7a	4.9
By industry source									
Farm	2,721	3.0a	4.6	695	10.1a	6.0	5,080	.7a	1.7
Non-farm	8[illegible],765	97.0a	15.6	6,186	89.9a	12.7	765,942	99.3a	11.0
Private	6[illegible],262	75.4a	15.9	3,773	54.8a	14.3	556,030	72.1a	12.3
Agricultural services & other	664	.7a	9.9	58	.8a	(L)	1,787	.2a	9.0
Mining	1,049	1.2a	59.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,263	.7a	39.0
Construction	7,836	8.7a	11.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	49,935	6.5a	9.1
Manufacturing	10,986	12.1a	19.7	240	3.5a	-.2	138,626	18.0a	17.4
Non-durable goods	6,672	7.4a	18.2	175	2.5a	-2.2	55,457	7.2a	9.2
Durable goods	4,314	4.8a	22.3	65	.9a	(L)	83,169	10.8a	25.7
Transportation & public utilities	5,041	5.6a	19.1	197	2.9a	-.6	69,274	9.0a	8.6
Wholesale trade	3,652	4.0a	1.4	56	.8a	2.3	26,565	3.4a	13.4
Retail trade	15,885	17.6a	11.7	453	6.6a	2.1	92,355	12.0a	8.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	5,481	6.1a	27.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	30,783	4.0a	6.5
Services	17,668	19.5a	20.9	367	5.3a	5.5	141,442	18.3a	15.1
Government	19,503	21.6a	14.4	2,413	35.1a	10.3	209,912	27.2a	8.1
Federal, civilian	3,025	3.3a	8.9	1,095	15.9a	10.6	106,216	13.8a	6.3
Federal, military	590	.7a	6.1	0	.0a	(L)	4,530	.6a	16.5
State and local	15,888	17.6a	16.0	1,275	18.5a	10.0	99,166	12.9a	10.0
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	90,486	100.0a	15.1	6,881	100.0a	11.9	771,022	100.0a	11.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	6,436	7.1a	20.6	451	6.6a	17.3	54,436	7.1a	14.5
Net labor and proprietors income by by place of work	84,050	92.9b	14.8	6,430	93.4b	11.5	716,586	92.9b	10.7
Plus: Residence adjustment	9,654		32.6	1,763		43.9	179,833		8.6
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	93,704	52.7b	16.0	8,193	61.0b	15.4	896,419	66.9b	10.3
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	48,474	27.2b	23.5	2,694	20.0b	19.9	212,070	15.8b	17.3
Plus: Transfer payments	35,752	20.1b	18.3	2,552	19.0b	14.1	230,932	17.2b	13.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	177,930	100.0b	18.3	13,439	100.0b	15.9	1,339,421	100.0b	11.7
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,493	61.9c	10.9	6,128	58.4c	9.4	9,074	86.5c	10.2

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1983

Historical county personal income data for the years 1976 through 1981 are presented in Table 3 and 4. Table 3 shows total personal income for each county in each of the six years, while Table 4 provides per capita personal income statistics for each county in each year.

Table 3
Total Personal Income in SMSA's, Counties, and Independent Cities in Selected Years
(Residence Adjusted)
Millions of Dollars

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Utah	6,748.9	7,661.8	8,811.2	10,007.3	11,226.4	12,632.3
SMSA's						
Provo-Orem	753.6	876.7	1,010.3	1,174.0	1,273.1	1,425.6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	4,775.9	5,412.8	6,189.3	6,962.0	7,818.4	8,801.5
Counties						
Sum of SMSA Counties	5,529.5	6,289.5	7,199.7	8,136.0	9,091.5	10,227.1
Sum of Non-SMSA Counties	1,219.3	1,372.3	1,611.5	1,871.3	2,134.9	2,405.2
Beaver	18.9	20.8	23.1	24.5	26.9	28.2
Box Elder	165.0	177.8	205.2	235.8	271.6	304.2
Cache	222.5	245.4	283.6	325.1	367.8	405.2
Carbon	110.9	127.5	148.2	176.7	200.3	229.5
Daggett	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.8	6.0
Davis	644.8	745.7	872.4	998.5	1,127.7	1,271.7
Duchesne	52.2	58.0	66.8	78.1	90.9	106.0
Emery	40.5	50.8	60.6	70.1	78.1	97.6
Garfield	15.1	16.7	18.3	20.8	26.0	28.0
Grand	41.8	47.4	54.0	59.5	71.6	75.4
Iron	64.2	73.7	85.9	99.4	109.8	117.2
Juab	18.7	21.4	24.8	28.8	33.1	38.7
Kane	14.4	16.9	20.3	23.4	26.2	28.9
Millard	34.0	35.6	43.3	47.7	53.8	57.4
Morgan	24.1	26.3	30.7	35.4	38.8	43.0
Piute	4.7	5.1	6.3	6.8	8.3	9.1
Rich	5.5	6.3	7.8	9.0	9.3	10.2
Salt Lake	3,240.6	3,684.9	4,207.7	4,718.5	5,294.1	5,967.9
San Juan	34.8	38.8	47.3	52.4	61.6	66.9
Sanpete	50.9	53.5	62.9	70.5	73.1	80.0
Sevier	61.5	70.5	81.7	93.8	104.4	116.0
Summit	37.0	44.9	55.8	68.3	81.4	95.5
Tooele	121.1	136.3	150.3	165.8	192.4	222.5
Uintah	84.8	96.7	117.0	141.4	164.5	195.7
Utah	753.6	876.7	1,010.3	1,174.0	1,273.1	1,425.6
Wasatch	31.7	37.0	43.9	52.3	61.4	75.2
Washington	76.9	90.4	110.1	135.7	157.6	177.9
Wayne	6.4	7.4	9.5	11.4	12.4	13.4
Weber	769.4	845.9	959.0	1,079.2	1,204.3	1,339.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, April 1983.

Table 4
Per Capita Personal Income in SMSA's, Counties, and Independent Cities in Selected Years
(Residence Adjusted)
Dollars

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Utah	5,304	5,820	6,459	7,067	7,626	8,322
SMSA's						
Provo-Orem	4,182	4,588	5,071	5,583	5,776	6,317
Salt Lake City-Ogden	5,766	6,348	7,029	7,655	8,295	9,062
Counties						
Sum of SMSA Counties	5,483	6,026	6,667	7,266	7,818	8,545
Sum of Non-SMSA Counties	4,620	5,031	5,666	6,314	6,903	7,490
Beaver	4,641	5,106	5,510	5,783	6,124	6,269
Box Elder	5,454	5,763	6,504	7,268	8,133	8,818
Cache	4,384	4,682	5,271	5,888	6,392	6,790
Carbon	5,836	6,354	6,997	8,009	8,992	10,262
Daggett	3,869	4,420	6,112	6,168	7,489	7,405
Davis	5,339	5,878	6,520	7,116	7,615	8,322
Duchesne	4,035	4,614	5,216	6,112	7,271	8,520
Emery	5,557	5,985	6,322	6,727	6,677	7,664
Garfield	4,596	4,879	5,225	5,884	7,047	6,923
Grand	6,298	6,778	7,094	7,362	8,607	8,711
Iron	4,234	4,742	5,291	5,901	6,283	6,459
Juab	3,734	4,167	4,669	5,292	5,961	6,727
Kane	4,104	4,666	5,087	5,571	6,528	7,008
Millard	4,126	4,255	5,127	5,370	5,965	6,063
Morgan	5,292	5,664	6,460	7,435	7,869	8,345
Piute	3,757	4,068	5,206	5,311	6,211	6,365
Rich	3,309	3,708	4,172	4,578	4,343	4,489
Salt Lake	5,934	6,551	7,242	7,862	8,492	9,267
San Juan	3,133	3,503	4,147	4,454	4,987	5,215
Sanpete	4,161	4,222	4,825	5,073	4,936	5,112
Sevier	4,948	5,415	5,951	6,528	7,034	7,621
Summit	5,007	5,686	6,483	7,246	7,820	8,836
Tooele	5,120	5,622	6,019	6,443	7,363	8,308
Uintah	4,777	5,366	6,207	7,148	7,947	9,058
Utah	4,182	4,588	5,071	5,583	5,776	6,317
Wasatch	4,428	4,880	5,549	6,231	7,146	8,044
Washington	3,873	4,330	4,930	5,648	5,935	6,493
Wayne	3,911	4,399	5,377	6,140	6,454	6,128
Weber	5,587	6,086	6,810	7,535	8,312	9,074

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, April 1983.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	May 1983	April 1982	May 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		% Chg.
					May 1983	May 1982	
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	396.8	394.9	397.2	-0.1	395.3	396.3	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	56.9	55.4	162.7	-65.0	49.6	44.5	11.5
New Dwelling Units	646	895	596	8.4	524.5	300.8	74.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,335.6	6,439.6	6,209.4	2.0	6,293.3	5,881.8	7.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,965	287,210	282,137	1.7	284,536.2	280,338.0	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,194	23,157	22,853	1.5	22,901.2	22,752.9	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	294,698	295,894	289,908	1.7	290,943.1	285,512.5	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	401	400	405	-1.0	400.3	401.5	-0.3
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	299.6	298.5	299.6	0.0	299.0	300.5	-0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.9	2.3	45.7	-91.5	11.8	12.3	-4.1
New Dwelling Units	8	8	7	14.3	19.7	37.8	-47.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,173.5	5,267.6	5,082.5	1.8	5,139.6	4,721.7	8.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,551	57,792	57,368	0.3	57,207.8	55,787	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	141	139	148	-4.7	141.9	147.7	-3.9
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	37,262	37,447	40,379	-7.7	38,851.9	40,949.8	-5.1
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,i}	187,577	196,103	218,462	-14.1	210,271.7	216,703.4	-3.0
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.2	96.3	97.6	-0.4	96.6	95.9	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.6	2.3	2.4	50.0	1.9	2.4	-20.8
New Dwelling Units	12	17	1	1,100.0	17.8	8.8	102.3
Postal Receipts	465.4	475.8	470.5	-1.1	462.0	444.2	4.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,614	22,681	22,407	0.9	22,399.4	22,242	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	51	0.0	50.6	50.8	-0.4
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	6,520	6,578	7,080	-7.9	6,863.2	7,081.0	-3.1
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,j}	36,459	37,980	43,968	-17.1	41,836.6	43,656.6	-4.2
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.7	71.8	69.9	-0.3	71.6	71.2	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	24.6	18.4	22.3	10.3	12.0	15.9	-24.5
New Dwelling Units	132	202	278	-52.5	101.9	156.7	-35.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	743.9	803.9	771.3	-3.6	783.6	759.6	3.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,557	54,897	55,131	-1.0	54,304.1	54,874.2	-1.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,028	6,023	5,818	3.6	5,975.3	6,053.6	-1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,504	64,269	62,350	1.9	62,954.7	61,441.5	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	77	75	81	-4.9	76.4	79.7	-4.1
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	63.1	64.8	63.1	0.0	64.5	64.7	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.5	3.0	4.2	78.6	4.2	3.5	20.0
New Dwelling Units	37	20	71	-47.9	36.5	41.8	-12.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	407.7	431.6	427.1	-4.5	433.4	422.8	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,351	16,982	16,075	1.7	16,784.5	16,007.1	4.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	30	30	34	-11.8	33.6	34.4	-2.3
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	5,947	6,017	6,477	-8.2	6,298.6	6,475.0	-2.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,k}	31,164	32,314	37,692	-17.3	37,165.5	39,436.5	-5.8
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.3	11.9	13.1	-6.1	12.6	12.6	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	8.9	1.9	-10.5	2.0	2.0	0.0
New Dwelling Units	16	16	48	-66.7	27.3	28.4	-3.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	70.2	71.9	81.2	-13.6	79.9	88.3	-9.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,757	9,746	9,529	2.4	9,674.4	9,424.1	2.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,869	1,845	1,830	2.1	1,837.0	1,785.1	2.9
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.4	12.3	12.5	-0.8	12.2	11.9	2.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.4	4.1	4.7	-27.7	3.7	7.5	-50.7
New Dwelling Units	14	38	94	-85.1	23.4	76.8	-69.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	97.6	107.3	102.4	-4.7	109.8	98.2	11.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,283	6,326	5,843	7.5	6,144.8	5,521.4	11.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	955	955	817	16.9	908.3	792.0	14.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,728	5,804	5,261	8.9	5,253.6	4,959.3	5.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.6	-2.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.4	31.7	32.6	-0.6	31.8	32.3	-1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.9	3.5	1.5	226.7	3.4	3.4	0.0
New Dwelling Units	90	46	16	462.5	49.3	36.5	35.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	277.6	275.1	226.5	22.6	280.4	275.7	1.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,380	24,507	24,659	-1.1	24,491.0	25,297.9	-3.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,004	2,975	3,011	-0.2	2,984.0	3,132.3	-4.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,363	26,412	25,921	1.7	25,108.5	24,574.2	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	45	48	-4.2	41.6	47.0	-11.5
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.8	19.5	20.4	-2.9	19.8	20.5	-3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.9	2.9	2.5	16.0	2.5	3.0	-16.7
New Dwelling Units	102	19	24	325.0	34.7	24.3	42.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	73.7	75.1	78.7	-6.4	83.6	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)^{g}	11,599	11,685	11,668	-0.6	11,703.6	11,471.0	2.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)^{g}	1,504	1,469	1,488	1.1	1,480.8	1,457.1	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,385	10,555	10,256	1.3	10,333.0	9,876.7	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.7	3.4
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.0	15.7	16.3	-1.8	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.2	3.9	11.5	-37.4	4.6	3.8	21.1
New Dwelling Units	179	45	108	65.7	60.5	59.4	1.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	140.2	147.9	135.5	3.5	137.6	136.6	0.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,194	11,175	11,107	0.8	11,105.8	7,302.0	52.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,011	1,997	1,961	2.5	1,989.2	1,294.8	53.6

Utah Business Statistics

	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average May 1983	12 Month Average May 1982	% Chg.
STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA							
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	36,252	48,315	43,990	-17.6	47,220.7	46,568.3	1.4
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	32,425	41,362	39,263	-17.4	36,498.8	34,325.7	6.3
Crops (thous. of dol.)	3,827	6,953	4,727	-19.0	10,721.8	12,242.6	-12.4
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	58.7	60.8	60.3	-2.7	57.3	58.2	-1.5
Lambs (cwt)	57.3	57.6	59.7	-4.0	51.9	52.9	-1.9
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.8	12.9	12.6	1.6	12.9	13.0	-0.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	77.0	77.0	65.0	18.5	71.3	63.9	11.6
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	21,489	21,252	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	346	278	na	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,130	4,085	na	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,978	3,994	3,606	10.3	3,905.0	3,460.2	12.9
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,063	1,054	1,005	5.8	1,010.5	966.7	4.5
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,948	4,968	4,416	12.1	4,724.6	4,200.4	12.5
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	53	45	65	-18.5	55.3	61.0	-9.3
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,041	1,049	975	6.8	1,039.0	1,024.9	1.4
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,854	3,875	3,375	14.2	3,687.7	3,171.0	16.3
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,762.3	1,739.8	1,642.2	7.3	1,663.9	1,692.1	-1.7
New Corporation (no.)	472	515	430	9.8	508.9	492.8	3.3
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	196,030.3	52,627.4	172,977.1	13.3	87,483.9	83,230.5	5.1
Sales & Use Tax	83,689.0	6,029.4	78,238.4	7.0	32,351.0	32,073.7	0.9
Motor Fuel Tax	6,198.9	3,757.9	5,325.2	16.4	5,724.7	5,456.3	4.9
Individual Income Tax	63,778.4	18,830.8	51,473.3	23.9	28,704.9	25,762.7	11.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	8,765.2	12,063.3	7,407.8	18.3	2,592.9	3,406.4	-23.9
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	647.1	643.9	644.0	0.5	651.0	633.0	2.8
Total Employed Persons	597.1	592.6	599.9	-0.5	596.1	593.3	0.5
Unemployed	50.0	51.3	44.1	13.4	55.1	39.3	40.2
Percent Total Labor Force	7.7	8.0	6.9	11.6	8.6	6.3	36.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	559.3	557.8	562.0	-0.5	560.5	559.5	0.2
Manufacturing	83.9	82.7	87.9	-4.6	85.3	89.1	-4.3
Mining	13.9	14.4	19.4	-28.4	16.4	20.7	-20.8
Contract Constructuion	27.1	25.6	26.5	2.3	27.0	27.9	-3.2
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.4	35.3	36.4	-2.8	36.1	35.0	3.1
Wholesale Trade	33.5	33.4	35.5	-5.6	34.3	35.7	-3.9
Retail Trade	98.1	97.4	94.0	4.4	96.9	94.6	2.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.2	27.0	26.9	1.1	26.9	26.3	2.3
Services[c]	109.5	112.3	106.4	2.9	110.4	104.2	6.0
Federal Government	37.4	37.4	38.0	-1.6	37.4	37.4	0.0
State Government[d]	34.9	34.7	33.3	4.8	33.2	32.4	2.5
Local Government[d]	58.5	57.7	57.7	1.4	56.4	55.9	0.9
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.7	38.8	38.5	0.5	38.4	39.6	-3.0
Mining	41.4	40.4	41.9	-1.2	41.2	42.2	-2.4
Contract Construction	35.0	36.4	35.9	-2.5	37.1	37.2	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	36.0	36.6	37.1	-3.0	36.5	36.9	-1.1
Retail Trade	28.3	28.2	27.7	2.2	28.2	28.2	0.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	9,642.6	10,682.6	9,862.9	-2.2	11,631.6	8,173.9	42.9
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	2,261,800	136,500	83,400	2612.0	466,958.2	85,750.0	444.6
Residential	78,000	90,400	36,600	113.1	48,034.5	42,734.4	12.4
Nonresidential	35,900	26,100	36,500	-1.6	39,483.2	31,574.8	25.1
Public Works and Utilities	2,148,000	20,100	10,400	20,553.9	373,792.1	11,458.7	3,162.1
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	101,534.0	97,134.7	207,016.6	-51.0	78,670.4	80,337.1	-2.1
Residential	51,602.9	59,111.4	44,525.3	15.9	29,833.2	26,115.2	14.2
Nonresidential	40,672.3	29,949.1	114,891.9	-64.6	31,062.5	35,471.5	-12.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,258.8	8,074.2	47,599.4	-80.6	11,347.0	12,190.2	-6.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,179	1,261	1,164	1.3	809.2	676.3	19.7
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	537,742	602,542	449,313	19.7	574,036.7	360,017.9	59.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	32,586	31,559	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	964.9	14.7	814.8	na	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,363.8	662.6	1,531.3	-10.9	1,014.8	1,025.8	-1.1
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	4,111	na	na	4,654.3	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	297.1	295.5	287.1	3.5	293.4	280.4	4.6
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[f]	71,344	71,912	76,803	-7.1	74,544.0	77,127.1	-3.4
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)	365,943	381,676	427,888	-14.5	416,168.8	429,017.3	-3.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	38,565	38,421	37,778	2.1	38,074.6	37,267.5	2.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	404,735	405,546	400,074	1.2	401,947.0	394,216.2	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	400,678	402,934	393,696	1.8	396,529.2	388,980.5	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	544	540	554	-1.8	541.9	548.2	-1.2
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,033.6	1,152.2	946.7	9.2	1,033.8	1,064.3	-2.9
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,409.6	4,066.8	3,638.6	21.2	4,088.5	4,185.5	-2.3
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,080.0	na	na	2,015.5	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,285.0	na	na	8,193.8	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,299	1,247	1,495	na	1,314.2	1,291.9	1.7
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	15,882	15,529	17,612	-9.8	15,303.8	17,239.6	-11.2

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	June 1983	May 1982	June 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average June 1983	12 Month Average June 1982	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	36,252	44,221	na	na	46,591.8	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	32,425	36,044	na	na	34,516.5	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	3,827	8,177	na	na	12,075.3	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	57.8	58.7	59.3	-2.5	57.2	57.9	-1.2
Lambs (cwt)	51.6	57.3	59.9	-13.9	51.2	52.7	-2.8
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.5	12.8	12.4	0.8	12.9	13.0	-0.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	81.0	77.0	64.0	26.6	72.7	63.8	13.9
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	23,870	21,489	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	320	346	na	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,204	4,130	na	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,034	3,978	3,694	9.2	3,933.3	3,491.5	12.7
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,042	1,063	993	4.9	1,014.6	970.4	4.6
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,038	4,948	4,564	10.4	4,764.1	4,237.0	12.4
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	58	53	60	-3.3	55.1	62.0	-11.1
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,062	1,041	1,116	-4.8	1,034.5	1,034.2	0.0
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,919	3,854	3,388	15.7	3,732.0	3,197.4	16.7
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,754.4	1,762.3	1,504.8	16.6	1,684.7	1,671.6	0.8
New Corporation (no.)	518	472	486	6.6	511.6	486.6	5.1
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	69,497.1	196,030.3	66,788.1	4.1	87,709.7	85,842.7	2.2
Sales & Use Tax	5,570.0	83,689.0	4,832.2	15.3	32,412.5	32,123.5	0.9
Motor Fuel Tax	7,656.0	6,198.9	7,656.1	0.0	5,724.7	5,644.5	1.4
Individual Income Tax	25,614.4	63,778.4	24,266.7	5.6	28,817.2	27,543.8	4.6
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,929.3	8,765.2	1,450.9	33.0	2,632.8	3,407.8	-22.7
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	663.5	647.1	663.1	0.1	649.7	634.4	2.4
Total Employed Persons	603.2	597.1	604.2	-0.2	594.8	593.3	0.3
Unemployed	60.3	50.0	58.9	2.4	55.0	41.1	33.8
Percent Total Labor Force	9.1	7.7	8.9	2.2	8.5	6.5	30.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	562.0	559.3	563.5	-0.3	559.2	559.4	0.0
Manufacturing	85.3	83.9	88.6	-3.7	84.6	88.9	-4.8
Mining	14.1	13.9	19.5	-27.7	16.1	20.7	-22.2
Contract Constructuion	28.5	27.1	28.2	1.1	26.8	27.5	-2.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.7	35.4	36.9	-3.3	35.8	35.0	2.3
Wholesale Trade	33.6	33.5	35.7	-5.9	34.1	35.5	-3.9
Retail Trade	98.7	98.1	94.4	4.6	97.1	94.7	2.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.3	27.2	27.1	0.7	27.0	26.5	1.9
Services[c]	110.6	109.5	108.1	2.3	110.7	105.1	5.3
Federal Government	37.5	37.4	38.0	-1.3	37.2	37.2	0.0
State Government[d]	33.8	34.9	31.7	6.6	33.4	32.4	3.1
Local Government[d]	56.5	58.5	55.4	2.0	56.3	55.8	0.9
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.1	38.7	38.7	1.0	38.4	39.4	-2.5
Mining	41.6	41.4	40.2	3.5	41.3	42.1	-1.9
Contract Construction	38.1	35.0	38.0	0.3	37.1	37.2	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	36.2	36.0	36.9	-1.9	36.4	36.9	-1.4
Retail Trade	29.3	28.3	28.5	2.8	28.3	28.2	0.4
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	8,781.4	9,642.6	11,799.9	-25.6	11,380.1	8,658.6	31.4
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	169,000	2,261,800	98,900	70.9	472,799.9	83,466.7	466.5
Residential	78,900	78,000	42,900	1,739.2	110,209.5	38,901.1	183.3
Nonresidential	42,900	35,900	45,000	-4.7	39,308.2	33,324.8	18.0
Public Works and Utilities	47,200	2,148,000	11,100	325.2	376,800.4	11,267.0	3,244.3
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	113,372.3	101,534.0	96,799.5	17.1	80,051.5	81,335.2	-1.6
Residential	81,992.3	51,602.9	31,509.3	160.2	34,040.1	24,538.2	38.7
Nonresidential	22,289.2	40,672.3	47,013.5	-52.6	29,002.1	37,533.2	-22.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,090.8	9,258.8	18,276.7	-50.3	10,581.5	12,703.6	-16.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,112	1,179	721	192.9	925.1	660.6	40.0
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	635,990	537,742	548,879	15.9	581,296.0	375,044.2	55.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	42,896	32,586	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	115.3	964.9	13.2	773.5	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,752.1	1,363.8	2,252.7	-22.2	973.1	1,042.3	-6.6
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	3,626	na	na	4,654.7	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	298.1	297.1	290.6	2.6	294.0	281.9	4.3
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[f]	70,729	71,344	76,462	-7.5	74,066.3	77,043.1	-3.9
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)	357,525	365,943	424,802	-15.8	410,562.4	429,499.2	-4.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	40,344	38,565	38,233	5.5	38,250.5	37,420.8	2.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	411,845	404,735	399,238	3.2	402,997.6	395,604.9	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	398,907	400,678	391,822	1.8	397,119.6	389,623.2	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	546	544	538	1.5	542.6	547.5	-.9
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	na	1,033.6	993.1	na	na	1,049.6	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,227.0	4,409.6	4,044.7	4.5	4,103.7	4,063.6	1.0
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	2,398.9	na	2,064.1	16.2	na	2,003.3	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	7,444.1	na	6,021.3	23.6	na	8,087.0	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,192	1,299	1,505	-20.8	1,288.1	1,358.0	-5.1
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	13,906	15,882	16,529	-15.9	15,085.2	17,296.4	-12.8

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA

	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average June 1983	12 Month Average June 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	397.6	396.8	397.1	0.1	395.0	396.3	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	75.5	56.9	55.5	36.0	51.3	45.7	12.3
New Dwelling Units	1,646	646	375	338.9	630.4	300.3	109.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,758.6	6,335.6	6,022.4	-4.4	6,271.3	5,976.8	4.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	285,670	286,965	281,169	1.6	284,911.3	280,763.7	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,162	23,194	22,857	1.3	22,926.6	22,792.1	0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	293,710	294,698	288,664	1.8	291,363.6	285,876.5	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	401	401	395	1.5	400.8	400.3	0.1
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	300.1	299.6	299.9	0.1	298.5	300.1	-0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.5	3.9	25.9	-82.6	10.0	29.3	-65.9
New Dwelling Units	19	8	15	26.7	20.0	29.2	-31.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,708.2	5,173.5	4,991.7	-5.7	5,116.0	4,806.3	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,149	57,551	57,163	-0.0	57,206.6	55,803.3	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	141	141	147	-4.1	141.4	147.0	-3.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	36,894	37,262	40,016	-7.8	38,591.7	40,807.7	-5.4
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,i}	183,681	187,577	217,209	-15.4	207,477.7	216,912.5	-4.4
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.5	97.2	97.2	0.3	96.5	96.1	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.2	3.6	3.2	-31.3	1.8	2.2	-18.2
New Dwelling Units	19	12	64	-70.3	14.1	13.6	3.7
Postal Receipts	438.7	465.4	457.4	-4.1	460.4	450.7	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,449	22,614	22,235	1.0	22,417.2	22,255.5	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.7	50.7	0.0
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	6,491	6,520	7,058	-3.0	6,816.0	7,085.4	-3.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,j}	35,566	36,459	43,653	-18.5	41,162.7	43,673.0	-5.8
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.2	69.7	70.4	-0.3	71.7	71.4	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	17.7	24.6	20.5	-13.7	11.8	15.7	-24.8
New Dwelling Units	181	132	128	41.4	106.3	147.3	-27.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	714.1	743.9	728.3	-2.0	782.4	764.5	2.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	62,206	54,557	54,891	13.3	54,913.7	54,996.2	-0.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	7,873	6,028	6,132	28.4	6,120.4	6,024.3	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	62,981	63,504	61,861	1.8	63,048.0	61,600.6	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	78	77	77	1.3	76.5	79.9	-4.3
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	63.5	63.1	63.4	0.2	64.5	64.7	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.0	7.5	10.6	-81.1	3.5	4.3	-18.6
New Dwelling Units	17	37	66	-74.2	32.4	45.6	-29.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	390.1	407.7	417.3	-6.5	431.1	425.1	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,241	16,351	15,872	2.3	16,815.3	16,028.3	4.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	31	30	34	-8.8	33.4	34.3	-2.6
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	5,840	5,947	6,480	-9.9	6,245.3	6,484.0	-3.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,k}	30,315	31,164	37,283	-18.7	36,584.8	39,445.3	-7.3
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.7	12.3	13.4	-5.2	12.6	12.7	-0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.1	1.7	1.2	75.0	2.1	1.7	23.5
New Dwelling Units	2.0	16	19	5.3	27.4	26.3	4.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	71.3	70.2	76.3	-6.6	79.5	88.8	-10.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,756	9,757	9,601	1.6	9,687.3	9,451.5	2.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,859	1,869	1,839	1.1	1,838.7	1,792.2	2.6
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.5	12.4	13.0	-3.8	12.5	12.3	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.4	3.4	3.5	-31.4	3.6	5.8	-37.9
New Dwelling Units	24	14	51	-52.9	21.2	75.7	-72.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	92.9	97.6	94.0	-1.2	109.7	98.6	11.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,286	6,283	5,852	7.4	6,181.0	5,577.6	10.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	954	955	835	14.3	918.2	798.2	15.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,602	5,728	5,267	6.4	5,281.5	5,000.6	5.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.6	-2.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.5	32.4	32.4	0.3	32.0	32.4	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.5	4.9	3.0	150.0	3.8	3.3	15.2
New Dwelling Units	157	90	35	348.6	59.5	35.6	67.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	250.0	277.6	285.0	-12.3	277.5	278.5	-0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,340	24,380	25,127	-3.1	24,425.4	25,246.2	-3.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,996	3,004	3,081	-2.8	2,976.9	3,122.1	-4.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,421	26,363	26,015	1.6	25,142.3	24,636.5	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	46	47	0.0	41.6	47.3	-12.1
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.2	19.8	20.9	-3.3	19.8	20.6	-3.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.1	2.9	2.8	-25.0	2.4	3.1	-22.6
New Dwelling Units	19	102	64	-70.3	31.0	28	10.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	70.3	73.7	77.0	-8.7	83.0	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)^{g}	12,510	11,599	11,682	7.1	11,772.6	11,516.0	2.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)^{g}	1,493	1,504	1,492	0.1	1,480.9	1,461.4	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,193	10,385	10,015	1.8	10,347.8	9,917.6	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	14	7.1	15.3	14.8	3.4
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.2	16.0	16.5	-1.8	15.7	16.0	-1.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	6.0	7.2	10.3	-41.8	4.2	4.2	0.0
New Dwelling Units	65	179	49	32.7	61.8	54.1	14.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	127.2	140.2	130.4	-2.5	137.3	137.8	-0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,077	11,194	10,916	1.5	11,119.2	8,066.3	37.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,007	2,011	1,997	0.5	1,990.0	1,430.8	39.1

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs

[f] Figures shown do not include telephones bought by businesses and individual customers, and do not include telephones owned by other telephone companies.

[g] Beginning with this issue, the numbers of electric customers have been revised for the state and Southeastern District due to the acquisition of C.P. National customers to UP&L.
[h] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[i] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[j] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[k] Includes Orem and Springville
[p] Preliminary
na Not available.

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The Great Salt Lake: Major Economic Impacts of High Lake Levels

by *Constance C. Steffen*, Research Analyst

Introduction

Historically, the Great Salt Lake has fluctuated over an elevation range of approximately 20 feet since the Salt Lake Valley was settled. The highest level was recorded in 1873 when the lake reached 4211.6 feet. A series of at least four major down/up cycles followed until the lake receded to 4191.35 feet, its lowest level, in 1963. From that point the lake rose at an alarming average rate of about 0.7 feet per year for a 13-year period. By 1976, the mineral industries around the lake's shore were experiencing financial strain due to productivity losses and structural damages.

In 1977, the Great Salt Lake Resource Management Study was initiated by Governor Scott M. Matheson, and assigned to a consortium of universities composed of the University of Utah, Utah State University, and Brigham Young University. The study consisted of a number of parts among which were an assessment of damages incurred by industries and other economic activities at both extreme high and low lake levels, a cost-benefit analysis of the breaching of the Southern Pacific causeway, and an exploration of alternative methods of lake elevation control.

In the years following the study the lake receded two feet and then leveled off, diminishing the concern about potential flooding. The situation changed drastically, however, in 1983, due to a record increase in the lake elevation of five feet.

The approaching crisis prompted the Utah Division of Water Resources to extend a contract to the University of Utah through the Bureau of Economic and Business Research to again assess the actual and potential damages associated with various lake levels. This article summarizes the findings of this recently completed study[1] and concludes with a discussion of the difficulty involved in evaluating the cost effectiveness of lake level control projects.

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[1] *Actual and Potential Damages Incurred by Industries, Governments, and Other Lake Users Due to the Rising Level of the Great Salt Lake*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, due December 1983. The research project was funded by a contract with the Utah Department of Natural Resources. The Bureau acknowledges the assistance of Norman Stauffer, Paul Summers, and Temple Reynolds. University faculty and staff who participated in various parts of the work were: Iver E. Bradley, Bruce F. Baird, Kenneth R. Beier, Cathy Crawford, Boyd Fjeldsted, James E. Gander, Susan A. Hines, Frank C. Hachman, R. Thayne Robson, Constance C. Steffen, Rodger Weaver, Jerome D. Wiest, and Mari Lou Wood.

Scope of the Study

In brief, the research team investigated damages or costs which may be sustained by economic activities as a result of the Great Salt Lake rising to levels between 4202 and 4212 feet. Damages caused by flooding as well as wind and wave action were assessed. Four basic categories of damages and costs were examined – capital investments/capital losses, annual revenue reductions of private firms, annual household income losses, and annual tax revenue reductions to state and local governments. The economic activities which are directly affected by the lake's level include:

1. Firms extracting minerals from the lake – Amax Magnesium Corporation, Great Salt Lake Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, Morton Salt Company, American Salt Company, Domtar Industries, and Lake Crystal Salt Company;
2. Transportation systems near the lake's shores, among which are railroads, highways, secondary roads, and to a limited extent the Salt Lake City International Airport;
3. Recreation facilities, both state parks and private concessions, such as the Saltair Resort and Saltair Marina;
4. Waterfowl management areas, which involve the federally-controlled Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, as well as state bird refuges and private duck and geese hunting clubs;
5. Land around the lake which is generally used for grazing livestock;
6. Facilities maintained by various utility companies and several water treatment plants.

Capital Damages

The rising level of Great Salt Lake threatens a wide range of public and private facilities situated near its shores. Companies which extract minerals from the lake, roads and highways, railroads, waterfowl management areas, state parks and park concessions, Mountain Bell, Mountain Fuel, Salt Lake City International Airport, and several sewage treatment plants are expected to sustain capital damages at lake levels between 4202 and 4212 feet. The damage already has been substantial, $60.3 million at a lake level of 4205 feet. Each additional one-foot rise in the lake has the potential to significantly increase capital damages until at 4212 feet the total may exceed $269 million (Table 1).

No single measure of capital damage can be easily applied to the many facilities affected by rising lake levels. Thus capital damages have been defined in a variety of ways in the study in order to as accurately as possible assess the actual and future costs to firms and government entities. These damages may be represented by investment in flood control measures, replacement costs, original costs, or the cost of constructing improved structures.

Much of the capital damage incurred at 4205 feet represents the actual costs of preventive measures such as diking, sandbagging, and pumping. In 1983, outlays for flood protection purposes have totaled $19.2 million by lakeside industries, $23 million by railroads, and $657,000 by state parks and park concessions. Investments in protective measures are cited at higher lake levels also, if it appears likely that facilities will be protected from flooding rather than being allowed to be destroyed. Both AMAX and Salt Lake City International Airport are prepared to dike and pump to insure continued operations at lake levels even above 4212 feet, and the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads intend to make whatever investment is necessary to maintain their tracks above the lake's waters.

Replacement costs are generally cited if structures are likely to be restored to their original condition. Damages to many roads, facilities in waterfowl management areas, and public utilities are expressed in terms of replacement costs.

Original costs as estimated by the firms are used to describe the capital damages to mineral industries in the event of a wipe-out. Reinstatement of these businesses is questionable; therefore, original costs seem to be a more appropriate damage estimate than replacement costs.

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Table 1
Capital Damages as a Function of the Level of Great Salt Lake
(thousands of dollars)

Lake Elevation	Lakeside Industries	Roads and Highways[a]	Railroads	Waterfowl Management Areas	Recreation Areas	Public Utilities	Other Public Facilities	Cumulative Total	Incremental Damages
4200		882						882	882
4201	25	882						907	25
4202	1,025	882						1,907	1,000
4203	2,861	882						3,743	1,836
4204	4,761	882						5,643	1,900
4205	19,276	14,812	23,037	2,500	657			60,282	54,639
4206	31,666	14,812	23,537	7,500	1,207	203		78,925	18,643
4207	37,206	40,562	24,037	13,700	1,207	304		117,016	38,091
4208	107,206	42,007	24,537	21,500	4,707	710	188	200,855	83,839
4209	107,206	42,377	25,037	28,500	7,707	710	198	211,735	10,880
4210	133,206	42,657	25,537	34,400	7,707	710	273	244,490	32,755
4211	134,486	42,907	42,037	37,800	7,707	710	273	265,920	21,430
4212	135,486	43,157	42,537	38,700	7,707	1,088	394	269,069[b]	3,149

[a] These figures are based on capital investments of $13,000,000 to raise the northern causeway to Antelope Island and $25,284,000 to raise I-80 near the South tip of the lake. Alternatively, if the causeway were repaired at a cost of $1,000,000 and the highway diked for $500,000, total damages at 4212 feet would only be $6,373,000.

[b] If the lower road and highway cost figure of $6,373,000 at 4212 is used, then the total capital investments and losses amount to $269,069,000.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, October 1983.

Some road and highway damage costs may feasibly exceed their replacement costs; therefore, the costs of the proposed improvements are noted. For example, if diking proves to be an unsatisfactory means of protecting I-80, portions of the highway may be raised six feet at a cost significantly higher than its replacement cost. Likewise, the northern causeway to Antelope Island may have to be raised to insure motor vehicle access to the park at lake levels above 4204 feet.

Approximately one-half the total capital damage at 4212 feet will be sustained by the lakeside industries. Four companies are expected to cease operations at lake levels in the range of 4207 to 4210 feet. Domtar Industries and Lake Crystal Salt are likely to close down at 4207 feet, representing capital losses of $4 million and $650,000 respectively. Great Salt Lake Minerals indicates it may be wiped out at 4208 feet resulting in a capital loss of $70 million, and American Salt will be forced to shut down at 4210 feet representing a capital loss of $25 million.[2]

Damage to roads and highways could be as high as $43.2 million if both I-80 and the northern causeway to Antelope Island have to be raised. However, if diking adequately protects I-80 and the causeway is simply repaired at its present level, the damage figure totals only $6.4 million.[3] Other roads which are affected by the rising lake include the southern causeway to Antelope Island, the beach road along the south shore, roads on Stansbury Island, a section of old US-40, and the road leading to Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. Replacement costs were used to assess the damage to these roads in the absence of definitive plans about whether or not they will be protected, raised, replaced, or abandoned.

The rising lake has forced the railroads to make extensive expenditures to protect their investments. The Southern Pacific Transportation Company is in the process of raising its causeway which stretches 13 miles across the lake. Their track beds will be elevated to 4214 feet, high enough to protect operations at lake levels of up to 4210 feet. Should the lake rise above 4210, Southern Pacific intends to spend an additional $16 million to further raise the tracks. The Union Pacific-Western Pacific line runs along the southern shore of Great Salt Lake. In 1983, the company has spent $2.7 million to raise the berm and track bed and is prepared to spend $500,000 more for each additional one-foot rise of the lake.

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[2] When Great Salt Lake Mineral Corporation was surveyed for the purpose of this study, company officials reported the firm would likely close operations if the lake were to rise to 4208 feet. Damages and costs as they appear in Tables 1-4 were prepared based on a wipe-out of Great Salt Lake Minerals at 4208 feet. More recently, however, company officials have suggested they may raise the dikes surrounding their ponds to accommodate a lake level of 4208 feet.

[3] The $6.4 million damage figure is based on a preliminary estimate of $500,000 to dike I-80. Since research for this project was completed, a contract for $1.4 million was awarded to W. W. Clyde Construction Company to construct dikes along both sides of I-80.

Among the waterfowl management areas impacted by a high lake level are 79,000 acres managed by the Division of Wildlife Resources, the 65,000-acre federally controlled Bear River Refuge, 40,000 acres of marshlands owned by private gun clubs. Damages to capital improvements, i.e., dikes, culverts, risers, roads, bridges, fencing, buildings, etc., are estimated to amount to $38.7 million at 4212 feet.

Substantial capital investments were made last summer to protect recreational facilities along the south shore of the lake; however, as the lake approached 4206 feet, it became clear that far greater measures would be required to preserve the Saltair Park, marina, and Saltair Resort. A contract was awarded in the amount of $880,000 to raise the roads and parking areas to 4209 feet, although full completion of the project is contingent upon the Federal Emergency Management Agency approving additional funding beyond the appropriation of $435,000 from the Division of State Parks and Recreation. Additional expenses will likely be incurred also in the restoration and raising of the breakwater. FEMA has already approved funding up to $73,000 to repair the breakwater; however, the costs of raising the level of the breakwater will have to be borne by the state. If the lake rises beyond 4209 feet, the accumulated capital losses to recreational facilities along the south shore and at Antelope Island may reach as high as $7.7 million.

Only two public utilities, Mountain Bell and Mountain Fuel, anticipate capital damage at lake levels of 4202 to 4212 feet. Damage would be to facilities along the south and east shore line of the lake and would total $1 million at 4212 feet.

Damage to several other public facilities would be minor and in the form of flood control measures. Salt Lake City International Airport, and the North and South Davis Sewer Plants would construct dikes and pump at lake elevations between 4208 and 4212 feet. A sewage treatment plant, helicopter pad, and firefighting facilities would sustain damage at Little Mountain Air Base.

Revenue Losses

Flooding, poor weather, and decreased salinity seriously cut into the revenues of lakeside industries in 1983 and the industries anticipate a $7 million reduction in revenues. A $587,000 earnings loss for park concessions for 1983 has been attributed to flooded conditions at the south shore. Owners of pasture land bordering the lake and the tourist industry are other industry segments which may suffer revenue losses as the lake rises. At 4212 feet, reductions in revenue to private firms would amount to $52.5 million annually, of which $50.5 million are losses to mineral companies (Table 2).

Table 2
Annual Revenue Reductions of Private Firms as a Function of the Level of Great Salt Lake
(thousands of dollars)

Lake Elevation	Lakeside Industries	Great Salt Lake Park Concessions	Tourist Industry[a]	Agriculture[b]	Cumulative Total	Incremental Annual Revenue Reductions
4202						
4203						
4204						
4205	7,050	587	14		7,651	7,651
4206	18,300	587	43		18,930	11,279
4207	27,260	587	79		27,926	8,996
4208	42,460	987	124		43,571	15,645
4209	42,460	1,291	165		43,916	345
4210	50,460	1,291	199		51,950	8,034
4211	50,460	1,291	219		51,970	20
4212	50,460	1,291	224	528	52,503	533

[a] Includes facilities which serve tourists, i.e., restaurants, hotels, campgrounds, food stores, gas stations, retail stores, etc.

[b] Although agricultural losses may occur at lake levels below 4212 feet sufficient data were not available to determine the value of those losses.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, October 1983.

The amount of revenue which private firms stand to lose at particular lake levels is difficult to determine precisely, because factors aside from flooding influence earnings. Production of mineral companies is affected by the brine concentration, weather patterns, and market conditions, as well as flooding. In 1983 the revenue of several mineral firms declined due to decreased salinity of the lake and the relatively cool and wet weather during the summer which inhibited evaporation. Weather patterns, mineral prices, and the relationship of the rising lake to brine concentration and revenue are difficult, if not impossible to predict; thus, estimations of revenue reductions for mineral firms in the event of a wipe-out were based on the average of their revenues in 1981 and 1982. The greatest losses by far would be registered by Great Salt Lake Minerals which would forfeit $39 million annually if it were to cease operation at a lake level of 4208 feet. Domtar and Lake Crystal Salt together would lose $3.5 million annually at 4207 and American Salt's losses would amount to $8 million annually at 4210 feet. Only Domtar and Great Salt Lake Minerals were able to project revenue losses at lake levels below their wipe-out levels; however, it is likely that the decreased salinity of the lake at high elevations will reduce revenues of other mineral firms before they reach the wipe-out stage.

The revenue outlook for other private firms affected by the lake's level is similarly difficult to predict due to other intervening variables. The business of concessions at Great Salt Lake State Park is subject to the number and expenditures of tourists and the demand for recreational services. The flooding of the lake has stalled the development of Saltair Resort; therefore, its potential earnings when completed is unknown. Based on the present stage of development of Saltair Resort, it is estimated the Resort and the Saltair Marina together would lose $1.3 million annually if they ceased operations.

The tourist industry, which consists of all firms which serve tourists, may suffer a loss of revenue if the closure of waterfowl management areas discourages out-of-state hunters, bird watchers and photographers from visiting Utah or shortens their length of stay. If, however, they visit other sites in the state, net revenue of the tourist industry may be unchanged. The closure of Great Salt Lake Parks is not expected to have an adverse effect on the tourist industry other than to the park concessions. The average visit to the parks is shorter than one and one-half hours; whereas, a visit of four to five hours duration is generally required before a tourist will extend his length of stay in the state by an additional day.

Revenue losses in the study are expressed in terms of annual losses at lake levels varying from 4202 to 4212 feet. Revenue losses have not been capitalized; that is, the present value of the entire stream of revenue losses has not been calculated, because the duration of annual losses is unknown. The decision to reinstate mineral firms will depend on future mineral prices and assurance from the state that the lake's level will be controlled. Resumption of business at Saltair marina will be tied to the restoration of the beach road by the State Division of Parks and Recreation and an adequate breakwater. The duration of flooding will affect the extent to which the vegetation is destroyed in waterfowl management areas and pasture lands, and the degree of damage to plant growth will determine the period of time necessary to restore these areas to their original condition.

Household Income Losses

The rising lake has already forced the closure of Great Salt Lake State Park at Antelope Island and flooding will eventually shut down the park along the south shore, park concessions, lakeside industries, and waterfowl management areas at various lake levels between 4206 and 4212 feet. As these facilities cease operations, individuals employed at the parks, firms, and waterfowl management areas will lose their jobs and income. Utah suppliers to these facilities will lose revenue resulting in lower profits to owners and possible job layoffs. Furthermore, the reduced buying power of unemployed individuals may ultimately lead to additional reductions in profits and losses of jobs in other sectors of the Utah economy. These direct, indirect, and induced losses to household income are estimated in the study for lake elevations between 4202 and 4212 feet.

Reductions in household income at a lake elevation of 4205 feet amount to $2.1 million, based on known job layoffs at lakeside industries this year and the assumption that staff reductions will be made at the Division of State Parks and Recreation as a result of the closure of Antelope Island State Park. Household income losses spurred by flooding of waterfowl management areas are assumed to follow a similar trend as to their capital damages. Significant decreases in household income occur at lake levels of 4207 ($2.2 million), 4208 ($18.8 million), and 4210 feet ($2.9 million), when various mineral industries close their doors (Table 3). An estimated 73 percent of the total household income reductions at 4212 feet (27.6 million) is attributed to the wipe-out of Great Salt Lake Minerals.

Table 3
Annual Household Income Losses as a Function of the Level of Great Salt Lake[a]
(thousands of dollars)

Lake Elevation	Lakeside Industries	Recreation Areas	Waterfowl Management Areas	Cumulative Total	Incremental Losses
4202					
4203					
4204					
4205	1,742	248	71	2,061	2,061
4206	1,742	248	213	2,203	142
4207	3,801	248	389	4,438	2,235
4208	22,123	552	611	23,286	18,848
4209	22,123	686	810	23,619	333
4210	25,819	686	978	27,483	3,864
4211	25,819	686	1,074	27,579	96
4212	25,819	686	1,100	27,605	26

[a] Includes direct, indirect, and induced household income reductions.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, October 1983.

State and Local Tax Reductions

Reductions in revenue to firms and income to households inevitably lead to diminished tax revenues to state and local governments. With the lake at 4205 feet, the associated state and local tax losses are estimated to be $530,000 in 1983. The tax losses are predicted to escalate to $3.7 million annually at a lake level of 4208 if Great Salt Lake Minerals ceases operations, and to $4.2 million annually at 4212 feet (Table 4).

To determine the manner in which tax payments by lakeside industries may be affected by higher lake levels, the firms were surveyed about royalties, franchise taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes paid in recent years. Reductions in direct tax payments by lakeside industries range from $155,000 annually at 4205 feet to $1.8 million annually at 4210 feet.

The household income losses generated by job layoffs at mineral companies will in turn result in reduced tax payments by households of $122,000 at 4205 feet and $1.8 million at 4210 feet. Collections of state personal income tax, state and local sales tax, and some miscellaneous taxes are expected to be affected by the household income losses.

Job layoffs at state parks, park concessions, and waterfowl management areas will similarly result in fewer tax payments by households. Other sources of tax revenue impacted by the rising lake are the state's share of concession revenue, entrance and camping fees at state parks, small game permits, and taxes paid by tourists.

Table 4
Annual Reductions in State and Local Tax Revenues as a Function of the Level of Great Salt Lake
(thousands of dollars)

	Annual State and Local Tax Revenue Reductions	
Lake Elevation	Cumulative Total	Incremental Annual Tax Reductions
4202		
4203		
4204		
4205	530	530
4206	651	121
4207	1,105	454
4208	3,661	2,556
4209	3,742	81
4210	4,150	408
4211	4,175	25
4212	4,183	8

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, October 1983.

Conclusion

The Utah Division of Water Resources has commissioned several research studies which have investigated alternative methods of lake level control. Three proposals which merit serious consideration based upon the feasibility of their effectively lowering the lake's level are: Breaching the Southern Pacific causeway, pumping lake water to the western desert, and constructing a series of dams along the Bear River. Although any one of these schemes would lower the lake's elevation, many other factors need to be considered before a decision is made to implement a lake management project.

The problem of whether or not the state should invest in a lake level control project and the selection of a particular plan is an extraordinarily complex one, involving consideration of the probabilities of various lake levels in the future, costs of the projects, time frames for their completion, and the amount of damage which might be alleviated.

Of these four factors, the costs of the projects are most certain. There are some questions as to when the projects could be completed. The causeway breach may or may not be completed before the lake peaks next spring; and pumping to the western desert may be delayed by lengthy environmental assessments, or ultimately prohibited by the U.S. Air Force which utilizes the area for weapons testing.

Future levels of the lake are generally unknown. The lake's elevation is a function of weather patterns, and since even a five-day weather forecast by the U.S. Weather Service is accurate only 50 percent of the time, the reliability of any longer term forecast is extremely questionable. The Water Research Laboratory of Utah State University has attempted to minimize the uncertainty of future lake levels by assigning probabilities to various lake levels based upon the current level, the volume of water upstream, and historical lake levels since 1843.[4]

Added to these variables is the difficulty involved in determining the amount of damage which might be prevented by lowering the lake a given amount. The damage figures compiled for this study were obtained by surveying firms and other activities affected by the rising lake. The figures represent their best estimates of the damages and costs they will likely bear as the lake rises. These projections of damage may very well vary from the actual level of damages and costs for a number of reasons.

First, the capital damages at any given level generally represent the maximum amount of damage at that level. It is presumed that if the lake were to flood buildings, dikes, roads, etc., those facilities at or below the lake's level would be completely destroyed and operations cease until the facilities were restored. This may not be the case, however, especially if the duration of flooding were very short. The point to be emphasized is that the extent of damages to buildings and other structures is not only a function of lake level, but also the duration of flooding.

Second, as firms and other facilities gain actual experience with the rising lake, they alter their flood prevention plans. For example, the diking plans for I-80 have changed in the past few months as the lake unexpectedly continued to rise.

Further complicating the issue is the Utah Legislature's stance on lake level control. Future investments in flood control measures by private firms will be dependent on the action the Legislature takes. If companies are assured that the state will enact a lake management plan which will control the lake's level in the long term, they will be more apt to make investments to protect their operations in the short term.

The study of the economic impacts of the rising lake clearly demonstrates that the Great Salt Lake is an important asset to the Utah economy. The potential income to be derived from the lake is sufficiently large to warrant serious consideration of plans to control or at least provide improved management of lake levels.

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[4] Doug James, David Bowles, Paul Riley, and George Chadwick, "Updating the Estimation of Water Surface Elevation Probabilities and Associated Damages for the Great Salt Lake, Summary Report," Utah Water Research Laboratory, Utah State University, due January 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average July 1983	12 Month Average July 1982	% Chg
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	45,380	44,138	36,907	23.0	47,658	45,525.7	4.7
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	29,609	30,604	26,176	13.1	36,331.6	33,721.4	7.7
Crops (thous. of dol.)	15,771	13,734	10,726	47.0	11,326.3	11,804.3	-4.0
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	53.9	57.8	56.1	-3.9	57.0	57.1	-0.1
Lambs (cwt)	47.9	51.6	50.6	-5.3	51.0	51.5	-1.0
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.3	12.5	12.2	0.8	12.9	13.0	-0.7
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	81.0	81.0	66.0	22.7	74.0	63.2	17.0
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):			July-Sept. '82				
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	21,263	23,870	(60,527.5)	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	237	320	(626.4)	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,742	4,204	(10,157.3)	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,975	4,036	3,710	7.1	3,955.4	3,531.2	12.0
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,024	1,042	995	3.0	1,017.1	974.9	4.3
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,061	5,038	4,475	13.1	4,812.9	4,266.8	12.8
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	54	58	52	3.8	55.3	60.7	-9.0
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,120	1,062	1,037	8.0	1,041.4	1,031.7	0.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,888	3,919	3,386	14.8	3,773.8	3,231.1	16.8
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,809.7	1,754.4	1,641.8	10.2	1,698.7	1,664.5	2.1
New Corporation (no.)	379	518	469	-19.2	504.1	483.3	4.3
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	22,703.3	69,497.1	26,652.9	-14.8	87,380.6	85,572.3	2.1
Sales & Use Tax	5,224.4	[illegible]	7,097.2	-26.4	32,256.4	32,122.9	0.4
Motor Fuel Tax	2,811.8	5,656.0	5,272.8	-46.7	5,519.6	5,738.0	-3.8
Individual Income Tax	9,048.0	35,616.4	9,157.1	-1.2	28,808.1	27,326.5	5.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	685.4	[illegible]	549.2	24.8	2,644.2	3,373.2	-21.6
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	656.2	663.3	653.2	0.5	650.0	636.2	2.2
Total Employed Persons	601.9	603.2	597.1	0.8	595.2	593.8	0.2
Unemployed	54.3	60.3	56.1	-3.2	54.9	42.4	29.4
Percent Total Labor Force	8.3	9.1	8.6	-3.5	8.5	6.7	26.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	558.9	562.0	557.1	0.3	559.4	561.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	85.4	85.3	86.2	-0.9	84.5	88.6	-4.6
Mining	14.1	14.1	17.6	-19.9	15.8	20.3	-22.1
Contract Constructuion	29.2	28.5	29.5	-1.0	26.8	27.4	-2.3
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.9	35.7	36.4	-1.4	35.8	35.0	2.2
Wholesale Trade	33.4	33.6	34.5	-3.2	34.0	35.1	-3.1
Retail Trade	98.6	98.7	97.2	1.4	97.2	96.9	0.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.3	27.3	26.5	3.0	27.1	26.4	2.5
Services[c]	111.1	110.6	108.2	2.7	110.9	106.6	4.1
Federal Government	37.3	37.5	37.9	-1.6	37.2	37.3	-0.4
State Government[d]	31.7	33.8	30.8	2.9	33.5	32.7	2.4
Local Government[d]	54.7	56.5	52.4	4.4	56.5	55.4	2.0
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.0	39.1	38.8	0.5	38.4	39.4	-2.5
Mining	39.7	41.6	36.7	8.2	41.6	41.9	-0.8
Contract Construction	38.3	38.1	35.7	7.3	37.3	36.9	1.1
Wholesale Trade	37.5	36.2	36.9	1.6	36.5	36.9	-1.2
Retail Trade	29.5	29.3	29.1	1.4	28.3	28.2	0.5
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	6,581.6	8,781.4	9,992.5	-34.1	11,095.9	8,987.4	23.5
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	156,500	160,000	91,400	71.2	478,224.9	83,833.3	470.4
Residential	75,200	78,900	48,600	54.7	112,426.2	37,101.1	203.0
Nonresidential	40,800	42,900	21,700	88.0	40,899.9	32,716.5	25.0
Public Works and Utilities	40,600	47,200	21,100	92.4	378,425.4	8,358.7	4,427.3
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	113,555.5	113,372.3	57,020.0	99.2	84,762.8	78,632.2	7.8
Residential	63,602.6	81,992.3	29,694.9	114.2	36,865.7	23,333.7	58.0
Nonresidential	36,685.4	22,289.2	14,191.6	158.5	30,876.6	35,526.0	-13.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,268.1	9,090.8	13,133.5	1.0	10,592.7	13,212.4	-19.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,209	2,112	656	84.3	971.2	630.9	53.9
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	659,631	635,990	54 ,412	21.4	590,980.9	386,834	52.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	50,613	52,896	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	4.2	115.3	59.6	-93.0	-4.6	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,142.6	1,752.1	2,386.3	-10.2	952.8	1,050.4	-9.3
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	2,676	na	na	4,589.7	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	299.3	298.1	292.2	2.4	294.6	283.4	3.9
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[i]	70,322	70,729	76,320[j]	-7.9	73,566.5	76,950.9	-4.4
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)	351,349	357,525	424,124	-17.2	404,497.8	429,853.1	-5.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	38,061	45,344	38,010	0.1	38,254.8	37,598.1	1.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	402,778	411,845	398,851	1.0	403,324.9	396,889.7	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	397,614	398,907	385,225	3.2	398,152.0	388,872.1	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	545	546	522	4.4	544.5	544.8	-0.1
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,164.5	1,076.5	1,052.8	10.6	1,050.1	1,043.2	0.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,548.7	4,227.0	4,564.7	-0.4	4,102.4	4,054.7	1.2
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	2,465.0	2,398.9	1,741.4	41.6	2,129.6	1,968.6	8.2
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	8,128.1	7,444.1	7,610.0	6.8	7,362.6	7,789.1	-5.5
Coal (thous. short tons)	907	1,192	1,208	-24.9	1,263.0	1,393.6	-9.4
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	11,830	13,906	17,391	-32.0	14,621.8	17,286.3	-15.4

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Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average July 1983	12 Month Average July 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	397.0	397.6	395.2	0.5	395.2	395.8	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	72.8	75.5	29.7	145.1	54.9	44.5	23.4
New Dwelling Units	758	1,646	371	104.3	662.7	299.2	121.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,080.7	5,758.6	5,475.1	11.1	6,321.8	5,974.2	5.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	285,794	285,670	281,372	1.6	285,284.0	281,178.7	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,202	23,162	22,824	1.7	22,958.1	22,828.2	0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	293,305	293,710	282,590	3.8	292,256.5	285,932.9	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	400	401	384	4.2	402.1	400.0	0.5
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	300.5	300.1	299.1	0.4	298.6	299.5	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	19.0	5.5	8.4	131.8	11.2	12.3	-8.8
New Dwelling Units	10	19	7	42.9	20.3	21.3	-4.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,025.1	4,708.2	4,468.3	12.5	5,162.4	4,840.0	6.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,869	57,149	56,906	-0.1	57,203.5	55,798.1	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	140	141	142	-1.4	141.2	146.8	-3.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[i,j]	36,669	36,894	39,876	-8.1	38,122.8	40,664.5	-5.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[i,j]	180,554	183,681	[illegible]	-16.7	204,436.1	217,049.8	-5.8
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.6	97.5	96.0	0.6	96.6	96.1	0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	2.2	1.1	63.6	1.9	1.8	3.2
New Dwelling Units	11	19	2	450.0	15.0	13.2	13.8
Postal Receipts	417.7	438.3	408.3	2.3	461.2	450.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,300	22,449	22,020	1.6	22,447.2	22,267.3	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	47	8.5	51.0	50.4	1.3
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[i,j]	6,566	6,491	[illegible]	-8.1	6,768.4	7,085.2	-4.5
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[i,j]	34,883	35,566	43,509	-19.8	40,443.2	43,678.0	-7.4
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.1	70.2	68.2	1.3	71.8	71.3	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	20.0	17.2	14.6	37.0	[illegible]	15.0	-18.3
New Dwelling Units	261	181	85	207.1	121.0	132.6	-8.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-4.3	779.6	763.0	2.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	57,027	62,206	[illegible]	-1.6	54,841.6	55,090.3	-0.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,519	7,825	6,066	-9.0	6,074.8	6,035.9	0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	62,733	62,981	61,570	1.9	63,145.1	61,760.4	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	78	78	[illegible]	3.6	76.7	79.9	-4.0
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	62.3	63.5	61.6	1.5	64.6	64.1	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.4	7.0	6.3	-61.9	3.2	4.8	-33.9
New Dwelling Units	30	17	4	650.0	34.6	44.2	-21.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	183.9	390.1	437.8	-12.3	426.6	429.2	-0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,072	16,241	15,945	0.8	16,825.9	16,058.8	4.8
Natural Sas Customers (Industrial)	31	31	33	-6.1	33.2	34.2	-2.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[i,j]	5,780	5,840	6,477	-10.8	6,187.2	6,492.5	-4.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[i,k]	29,732	30,315	37,201	-20.1	35,962.2	39,425.4	-8.8
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	12.7	12.8	0.0	12.6	12.7	-0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	23.5
New Dwelling Units	15	20	44	-65.9	25.0	26.2	-4.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	82.8	71.3	74.2	11.6	80.2	88.3	-9.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,732	9,756	9,637	1.0	9,695.2	9,478.8	2.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,842	1,839	1,845	-0.2	1,838.5	1,800.0	2.1
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	12.5	13.2	-3.0	12.5	13.2	-5.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.0	2.4	4.5	-77.8	3.3	5.7	-42.0
New Dwelling Units	14	24	66	-78.8	16.9	77.3	-78.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	96.6	92.9	100.7	-4.1	109.4	99.7	9.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,267	6,286	5,892	6.4	6,212.3	5,634.3	10.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	958	954	843	13.6	927.8	803.5	15.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,405	5,602	5,371	0.6	5,284.3	5,053.5	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.6	-2.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.7	32.5	31.4	1.0	32.0	32.1	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.4	7.5	2.6	184.6	4.2	3.2	31.3
New Dwelling Units	44	157	23	91.3	61.3	29.6	106.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	251.0	250.0	261.9	-4.2	276.6	278.9	-0.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,299	24,340	24,282	0.1	24,426.8	25,119.5	-2.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,015	2,996	2,945	2.4	2,982.7	3,099.2	-3.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,121	26,421	25,672	1.7	25,179.7	24,698.5	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	47	44	6.8	41.9	41.2	1.6
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.3	20.2	20.3	-4.9	19.7	21.1	-6.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.6	2.1	1.5	273.3	2.7	3.0	-8.6
New Dwelling Units	48	19	27	77.8	32.8	8.7	14.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	70.7	70.3	74.7	-5.4	82.7	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)[g]	11,469	12,510	11,734	-2.3	11,750.5	11,556.3	1.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)[g]	1,497	1,493	1,490	0.5	1,481.5	1,465.1	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,048	10,193	10,022	0.3	10,350.0	9,963.0	3.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	13	15.4	15.5	14.8	4.5
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.1	16.2	16.0	0.6	15.7	15.7	0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.1	6.0	2.6	96.2	4.4	3.8	16.0
New Dwelling Units	69	65	40	72.5	64.2	43.9	46.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	150.6	127.2	129.8	16.0	139.0	136.2	2.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,190	11,077	11,092	0.9	11,127.4	8,844.3	25.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,028	2,007	1,997	1.6	1,992.6	1,566.7	27.2

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Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Aug. 1983	12 Month Average Aug. 1982	% Chg
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	42,817	45,380	36,003	18.7	48,220.8	44,413.4	8.6
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	33,746	29,609	25,278	33.5	37,037.3	32,746.1	13.1
Crops (thous. of dol.)	11,743	15,771	10,785	8.9	11,406.1	11,667.0	-2.2
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	52.3	53.9	59.3	-11.8	56.4	57.7	-2.2
Lambs (cwt)	43.8	47.9	48.7	-10.1	50.6	50.6	0.0
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.5	12.3	12.5	0.0	12.9	13.0	-0.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	63.0	81.0	73.0	[illegible]	74.5	64.2	16.5
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):			July-Sept. '82				
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	35,302	27,263	(60,327.4)	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	276	217	(626.6)	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,093	3,742	(10,167.3)	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,182	3,973	3,840	8.9	3,987.9	3,568.1	11.7
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,032	1,024	1,001	3.1	1,019.7	980.0	4.0
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,085	5,061	4,506	13.1	4,858.7	4,295.8	13.1
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	63	56	47	34.0	56.6	59.0	-4.0
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,112	1,120	1,025	8.5	1,048.1	1,025.7	2.2
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,910	3,858	3,469	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,168.9	16.6
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,800.9	1,809.7	1,619.0	11.3	1,713.8	1,655.0	3.6
New Corporation (no.)	501	539	607	[illegible]	[illegible]	515.8	-0.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	181,772.6	27,797.3	164,385.2	10.7	88,896.2	85,669.4	3.8
Sales & Use Tax	91,816.9	5,254.5	84,035.0	9.3	32,904.9	32,175.6	2.3
Motor Fuel Tax	7,276.4	2,811.8	6,997.1	4.0	5,552.9	5,752.1	-3.5
Individual Income Tax	50,234.4	9,048.0	45,841.6	9.6	29,173.2	27,132.7	7.5
Corporation Franchise Tax	471.8	685.4	382.5	23.2	2,652.6	3,331.7	-20.4
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	656.1	655.2	659.1	-0.5	649.9	639.6	1.7
Total Employed Persons	605.7	601.9	601.1	0.8	595.2	594.7	0.1
Unemployed	50.4	54.3	58.0	-13.1	54.3	43.8	23.9
Percent Total Labor Force	7.7	8.3	8.8	-12.5	8.4	6.8	23.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	559.3	558.9	558.4	0.2	559.5	561.8	-0.4
Manufacturing	86.5	83.4	85.7	0.9	84.6	88.1	-4.0
Mining	14.3	14.1	17.7	-19.2	15.5	20.0	-22.4
Contract Construction	29.7	29.2	29.9	-0.7	26.8	27.3	-1.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	33.5	35.9	36.2	-7.5	35.6	35.1	1.4
Wholesale Trade	32.2	33.6	34.9	[illegible]	33.9	35.0	-3.1
Retail Trade	99.9	98.6	95.5	4.6	97.3	97.1	0.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.5	27.3	26.6	3.4	27.2	26.4	2.9
Services[c]	111.4	111.1	108.6	2.6	111.1	107.1	3.8
Federal Government	37.1	37.3	37.6	-1.3	37.2	37.3	-0.4
State Government[d]	32.0	31.7	31.2	2.6	33.6	32.8	2.3
Local Government[d]	54.3	54.7	52.0	4.4	56.7	55.4	2.3
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.0	39.0	38.1	2.4	38.5	39.2	-1.8
Mining	42.4	39.7	42.1	0.7	41.6	42.0	-0.9
Contract Construction	40.0	38.3	37.4	7.0	37.5	36.9	1.7
Wholesale Trade	38.2	37.5	37.3	2.4	36.6	36.9	-0.9
Retail Trade	29.5	29.5	28.4	3.9	28.4	28.1	1.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	7,040.3	6,581.6	11,111.6	-36.6	10,756.6	9,470.2	13.6
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	147,200	156,500	127,200	15.7	479,891.6	88,575.0	441.8
Residential	73,800	71,200	36,000	105.0	115,576.2	38,241.7	202.2
Nonresidential	41,800	40,800	57,700	-27.6	39,574.9	35,191.5	12.5
Public Works and Utilities	31,500	40,600	33,500	-6.0	378,258.7	10,958.7	3,351.7
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	142,187.6	113,555.5	113,562.2	25.2	87,148.3	81,790.4	6.6
Residential	85,253.8	63,602.0	29,942.1	184.7	41,475.0	22,285.4	86.1
Nonresidential	40,347.5	36,685.4	61,605.5	-34.5	29,105.1	38,634.1	-24.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,586.3	13,268.1	22,014.6	-24.7	10,140.3	14,310.8	-29.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,070	1,209	661	213.2	1,088.6	614.2	77.2
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	656,981	659,631	594,070	10.6	596,223.5	403,810.3	47.6
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	48,484	50,613	na	na	35,196.7	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)[f]	681.8	4.2	725.4	-6.4	5.5	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,850.1	2,142.6	2,035.4	-9.1	937.4	1,049.3	-10.7
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	2,976	na	na	4,254.3	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	300.3	299.3	292.8	2.6	295.2	284.8	3.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Non-Residential)[f]	70,057	70,322	76,464	-8.4	73,032.6	76,863.6	-5.0
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)	344,595	351,349	424,007	-18.7	397,880.1	430,223.9	-7.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	38,908	38,061	37,685	3.2	38,356.7	37,725.0	1.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	401,341	402,778	398,120	0.8	403,593.3	397,805.8	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	416,591	397,614	389,184	7.0	400,435.9	391,173.9	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	535	545	538	-0.6	544.3	544.8	-0.1
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,134.2	1,164.5	1,074.5	5.6	1,055.1	1,034.6	2.0
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,401.5	4,548.7	4,043.8	8.8	4,132.2	4,003.0	3.2
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	2,483.1	2,465.0	2,208.9	12.4	2,152.4	1,980.1	8.7
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	6,758.1	8,128.1	6,970.4	-3.0	7,359.9	7,814.8	-5.8
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,318	907	1,429	-7.8	1,253.8	1,405.6	-10.8
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	14,247	11,830	16,866	-15.5	14,403.6	17,212.1	-16.3

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Utah Business Statistics

MULTI COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Aug. 1983	12 Month Average Aug. 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	394.4	397.0	395.2	-0.2	395.1	395.8	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	97.2	72.8	81.4	19.4	56.2	48.5	15.9
New Dwelling Units	1,480	758	382	287.4	754.2	306.3	146.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,971.7	6,080.7	5,641.4	5.9	6,349.3	6,040.6	5.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,607	285,794	281,772	1.7	285,686.9	281,559.0	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,348	23,202	22,637	3.1	23,017.4	22,847.7	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	291,669	293,305	286,830	1.7	292,659.8	287,970.6	0.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	391	400	396	-1.3	401.7	399.8	0.5
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	297.9	300.4	299.0	-0.4	298.5	299.6	-0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	18.1	19.0	37.8	-52.1	9.6	15.2	-37.1
New Dwelling Units	8	10	6	33.3	20.5	21.7	-5.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,941.0	5,025.1	4,621.1	6.9	5,189.1	4,893.6	6.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,293	56,869	56,494	-0.4	57,186.8	57,204.9	-0.0
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	139	140	142	-2.1	141.0	146.4	-3.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	36,555	36,649	39,938	-8.5	38,040.9	40,535.5	-6.2
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,i}	177,257	180,554	217,058	-18.3	201,139.4	217,226.6	-7.4
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.5	96.5	96.2	0.3	96.6	96.2	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.0	2.8	1.8	122.2	2.1	1.6	30.2
New Dwelling Units	3	13	10	-70.0	14.4	12.3	17.2
Postal Receipts	426.3	417.7	410.3	3.9	462.5	455.5	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,179	22,380	21,992	0.9	22,462.8	22,285.4	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	48	51	51	-5.9	50.8	50.3	0.9
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	6,425	6,466	7,034	-8.7	6,717.7	7,085.0	-5.2
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,i}	34,254	34,885	43,506	-21.3	39,672.2	43,684.7	-9.2
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.4	69.1	68.7	1.0	71.9	71.3	0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	28.4	20.0	8.9	219.1	13.9	13.9	0.2
New Dwelling Units	379	261	79	379.7	146.0	117.5	24.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	740.9	718.7	799.2	-7.3	774.7	777.8	-0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	52,622	54,027	53,566	-1.8	54,762.9	54,868.5	-0.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,285	5,319	5,901	6.5	6,106.8	6,008.8	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	62,814	62,735	61,442	2.2	63,259.7	61,865.5	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	77	78	77	0.0	76.7	79.9	-4.0
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	62.9	62.5	62.3	1.0	64.7	64.2	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	9.8	2.4	2.2	345.5	3.8	4.7	-18.4
New Dwelling Units	143	30	10	1,330.0	45.7	40.9	11.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	418.8	383.9	470.6	-11.0	422.3	439.2	-3.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,329	16,072	16,013	2.0	16,852.2	16,077.8	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	30	31	33	-9.1	33.0	34.0	-3.1
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)^{f,i}	5,743	5,780	6,517	-11.9	6,122.7	6,495.9	-5.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)^{f,k}	28,659	29,732	36,770	-22.1	35,286.3	39,404.9	-10.5
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.0	12.8	13.1	-0.8	12.6	12.7	-0.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.0	1.6	6.6	-69.7	1.7	2.0	-14.2
New Dwelling Units	16	15	19	-15.8	24.8	24.3	1.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	82.2	82.8	82.5	-0.4	80.2	88.9	-9.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,890	9,732	9,629	2.7	9,717.0	9,503.8	2.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,873	1,842	1,831	2.3	1,842.0	1,806.1	2.0
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.7	12.8	13.2	-3.8	12.5	13.2	-5.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.2	1.0	6.6	-66.7	2.9	5.4	-45.7
New Dwelling Units	24	14	59	-59.3	14.0	67.8	-79.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	92.1	96.6	91.8	0.3	109.4	100.5	8.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,260	6,267	5,937	5.4	6,239.2	5,675.1	9.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	965	958	853	13.1	937.1	813.8	15.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,407	5,405	5,338	1.3	5,290.1	5,105.3	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.7	-4.3
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.7	31.7	31.4	1.0	32.0	32.0	0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.1	7.4	2.8	10.7	4.2	3.2	32.0
New Dwelling Units	44	44	63	-30.2	59.7	31.6	89.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	248.4	251.0	279.8	-11.2	274.0	284.9	-3.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	23,322	24,299	24,371	-4.3	24,339.4	24,994	-2.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,928	3,015	2,966	-1.3	2,979.5	3,077	-3.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,176	26,121	25,568	2.4	25,230.4	24,759.1	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	47	46	2.2	42.0	41.2	1.9
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.8	19.3	20.9	-5.3	19.6	21.1	-7.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.3	5.6	2.1	9.5	2.7	2.9	-6.3
New Dwelling Units	17	48	30	-43.3	31.7	29.7	6.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	78.5	70.7	72.6	8.1	83.2	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)^{g}	11,412	11,469	11,701	-2.5	11,726.4	11,594.0	1,1
Electric Customers (Commercial)^{g}	1,491	1,497	1,498	-0.5	1,480.9	1,470.3	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,525	10,048	10,006	5.2	10,393.3	10,009.7	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	14	7.1	15.6	14.9	4.6
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.9	16.1	15.9	0.0	15.7	15.7	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.0	5.1	5.2	34.6	4.6	4.1	11.0
New Dwelling Units	110	69	29	279.3	71.0	43.5	63.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	104.8	150.6	139.7	-25.0	136.1	137.9	-1.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,220	11,190	11,144	0.7	11,133.7	9,624.1	15.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,018	2,028	1,999	1.0	1,994.2	1,701.8	17.2

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs

[f] Figures shown do not include telephones bought by businesses and individual customers, and do not include telephones owned by other telephone companies.

[g] Beginning with this issue, the numbers of electric customers have been revised for the state and Southeastern District due to the acquisition of C.P. National customers to UP&L.
[h] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[i] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[j] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[k] Includes Orem and Springville
[p] Preliminary
na Not available.

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Development Potential:

Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Industries in Utah

by *Constance C. Steffen,* Research Analyst

Introduction

Demands for health care in the United States have been rapidly increasing. On a national level the increase is reflected in the figures below, which represent national health care expenditures as a percentage of Gross National Product.

1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981
4.4	5.3	6.0	7.5	7.7	9.5	9.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* 1982 - 1983 (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office).

The rising demand for both the quantity and quality of medical goods and services has produced enormous growth opportunities for the health care industry.

In 1971 the Bureau of Economic and Business Research undertook a study of two segments of this industry: medical/dental supply companies and biomedical research firms. Utah had been a breeding ground for medical supply companies and was a center for biomedical research. The study demonstrated that the Wasatch Front offered many advantages to the expanding medical supply industry and to firms engaged in biomedical research. Some of those advantages were the availability, quality, and cost of labor; suitable transportation services; and the proximity of the University of Utah.[1]

Nearly 12 years have passed since the medical supply/biomedical research target industries study was completed. During that time several of the local medical supply companies have mushroomed in size and have been purchased by major health care companies. Recognition of the University of Utah's research in the fields of artificial organs and bioengineering has continued to spread, and international acclaim was achieved last year, when a permanent artificial heart was implanted in a human being for the first time.

In the interest of furthering the growth of medical supply companies in Utah and hastening the development of a biomedical research center, the State Division of Economic and Industrial Development requested the Bureau of Economic and Business Research to re-examine the requirements of these industry segments and the resources which Utah can provide to meet their needs. The objectives of the study were to: (1) Describe the structure and products of the medical supply/biomedical industry, as well as industry trends; (2) Identify critical site selection factors for both mature medical manufacturing firms and biomedical start-up companies; and (3) Assess the advantages and disadvantages that a Wasatch Front location presents to these two types of organizations. This article summarizes the findings of the study.[2]

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[1] D. James Croft and Marjorie A. Billings, *A Study of Medical/Dental Supply and Biomedical Research and Engineering Potentials on Utah's Wasatch Front,* Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Salt Lake City, 1972.

The Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Industries in the United States

To assess the potential for growth of the medical supply and biomedical research industries, a profile of these industries nationwide was compiled, including a description of industry structure, products and trends, and variables influencing the demand for health care products.

Industry Structure

Particular industry segments as categorized by Standard Industrial Classifications were selected for study. These industry groups are the following:

1. X-ray and electromedical equipment manufacturers (SIC 3693)
2. Surgical and medical instruments manufacturers (SIC 3841)
3. Surgical appliances and supplies manufacturers (SIC 3842)
4. Research firms which combine biological sciences with engineering technologies to solve medical problems (no specific SIC code)

Firms in the latter category are commonly referred to as "biomedical," "biomedical engineering" or "bioengineering" firms, although many of the companies in the three manufacturing classes are also engaged in biomedical or bioengineering research and development. For example; Motion Control, Inc. which is the firm that developed and manufactures the "Utah arm" is coded 3842, surgical appliances and supplies.

According to the 1977 Census of Manufactures, there were more than 2,000 companies in the medical supply industry of which two-thirds had fewer than 20 employees. The manufacturing plants for the majority of these companies are concentrated in the Northeast, North Central region and in California (Table 1).

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[2] Constance C. (Wilkinson) Steffen, *The Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Industries*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Salt Lake City, 1983.

Table 1
Profile of the Medical Equipment, Instruments, and Supplies Industries

	SIC 3693 X-Ray and Electromedical Equipment	SIC 3841 Surgical and Medical Instruments	SIC 3842 Surgical Appliances and Supplies
Value of Industry Shipments (millions of dollars)	3,113	3,444	4,843
Total Employment	41,000	56,000	64,000
Production Workers	19,000	33,000	45,000
Number of Establishments[a]	243	651	1,154
Number of Establishments with Less Than 20 Employees[a]	117	413	832
Percent of Industry Shipments Accounted for by Four Largest Companies[a]	32	32	38
States Accounting for Largest Percent of Industry Shipments	NY(15%),OH(10%) CA(10%),FL(9%) MA(9%),CT(8%)	CA(10%),NY(9%) MA(9%),NJ(6%) CT (4%),FL(4%)	NJ(10%),IL(10%) CA(9%),PA(7%) NY(5%),CT(3%)

[a] 1977 *Census of Manufactures*

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industrial Economics, *1983 U.S. Industrial Outlook*, January, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office).

Products and Trends

The fastest growing medical supply sector in the past decade has been the X-ray and electromedical equipment segment. The value of shipments in 1972 dollars has increased at an annual rate of 10.6 percent and employment has grown 13.1 percent annually (Table 2). The performance of this segment is largely attributed to advances in semi-conductor technology making possible many improved microprocessors that are being incorporated into medical equipment. Products in the electromedical sector include electrocardiographs, heart pacemakers, heart defibrillators, patient monitors, ultrasonic scanners and surgical support systems.

Shipments of the surgical and medical instruments sector have grown at an annual rate of 5.6 percent in the past decade. These products represent the basic diagnostic and therapeutic instruments in general use by the medical profession in private offices as well as in hospitals and clinics, such as surgical hand instruments, hypodermic needles, and blood transfusion equipment. Innovations of these products are generally evolutionary improvements in design rather than totally new devices based on advanced technology.

Products of the surgical appliances and supplies industry cover a wide range – including surgical bandages and dressings, orthopedic braces and supports, hearing aids, and artificial organs. Technological change and product innovations have centered around biocompatible implant materials, and artificial joints, organs, and limbs. Sales in 1972 constant dollars in this sector have increased at an annual rate of 4.1 percent.

Forecast for the Industry

The long term outlook for the medical supply industry is positive according to the Bureau of Industrial Economics (Table 2). Annual sales growth rates through 1987 for the instruments (SIC 3841) and supplies (SIC 3842) sectors should slightly exceed growth rates of the past decade. The prediction for x-ray and electromedical equipment is less optimistic, however, with sales expecting to grow 5.6 percent annually, compared to the previous decade's average of 10.6 percent.

Variables influencing future demand for health care products include interest rates, position of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, changing demographics, and cost containment measures. Lower interest rates in 1983, as compared to 1982, should improve the climate for capital expenditures. However, a negative variable this year will be the relative strength of the dollar. The x-ray and electromedical equipment industry exported 34 percent of its production in 1982, and that export level will undoubtedly be difficult to maintain in 1983. The instruments (SIC 3841) and supplies (SIC 3842) sectors, which in 1982 exported 18 percent and 9 percent of their products respectively, will be less affected by the strong dollar.

A rising proportion of older people in the U.S. population will stimulate growth in the medical supply industry. According to the Federation of American Hospitals, people over 65 cost more than twice as much to treat.

Voluntary and mandatory controls on hospital costs are expected to have a significant impact on the health care industry. As of October 1, 1983, hospitals will be reimbursed for medicare patients based on a new formula, designed to reward efficient hospitals and penalize those with high costs. Under the old rules, hospitals had little need to trim expenses, since they would nearly always be reimbursed for them. Under the new "diagnosis related groups" (DRG's) plan, hospitals will get a fixed fee depending on the patient's condition, e.g., so much for gallstones, pneumonia, etc., among more than 400 classifications. This plan is already beginning to have an effect on at least one Utah medical supply firm. Becton Dickinson, a manufacturer of blood analyzers costing $150,000 each, has experienced a decline in sales, which Milton Adair, head of Utah operations, attributes to fiscal uncertainty on the part of hospitals.

Group purchasing agreements by multi-hospital systems may apply price pressures on hospital supply manufacturers. According to a *Surgical Business* report, multi-hospital systems represented 41.4

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Table 2
Medical Equipment, Instruments, and Supplies Industries
Trends and Projections
1972 - 1983
(millions of dollars)

	1972	1977	1979	1980	1981[a]	1982[a]	Compound Annual Rate of Growth 1972-1982	1983[b]	Percent[b] Change 1982-1983
X-Ray and Electro-medical Equipment (3693)									
Value of Shipments (1972 $)	444	1,273	1,287	1,210	1,220	1,220	10.6	1,288	5.6
Total Employment	12,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	41,000	41,000	13.1	43,000	4.9
Surgical and Medical Instruments (3841)									
Value of Shipments (1972 $)	962	1,273	1,347	1,494	1,592	1,665	5.6	1,774	6.5
Total Employment	35,000	43,000	50,000	51,000	54,000	56,000	4.8	59,000	5.4
Surgical Appliances and Supplies (3842)									
Value of Shipments (1972 $)	1,454	1,649	1,989	2,006	2,099	2,177	4.1	2,320	6.6
Total Employment	44,000	54,000	59,000	62,000	63,000	64,000	3.8	67,000	4.7

[a] Estimated

[b] Forecast

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industrial Economics, *1983 U.S. Industrial Outlook*, January, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office)

percent of total U.S. hospitals in 1982; and by 1990, 62.3 percent of all hospitals will be affiliated with multi-hospital systems.[3]

Despite uneasiness created by impinging cost control plans, the outlook for particular segments of the industry is very good. High demand is predicted for cost effective medical devices and equipment incorporating advanced technology which either improves the quality of health care or reduces costs.

Medical equipment and instruments which have the effect of limiting the duration of hospital stays are in increasing demand. Technological developments meeting these requirements are implantable drug pumps, portable dialysis units, and electronically controlled I.V. pumps. These are devices which enable patients to receive treatment at home. Surgical staples which reduce time on the operating table, and improved diagnostic instruments which result in quicker and more accurate diagnoses, are also expected to be in demand.

Many of the tests which were done previously in hospitals and labs are now being done in the doctor's office or at home, and this trend is expected to continue. For example, Becton Dickinson has introduced two new diagnostic systems targeted specifically for the doctor's office. Rubascan, a test for rubella, provides results within 10 minutes which is at least 90 percent faster than methods currently in use. The company's other new test is QEA, quick electrolyte analyzer, which provides readings within 30 seconds on patients' potassium and sodium levels. Over-the-counter kits such as those which detect pregnancy, aberrant levels of blood glucose, and moderately high blood pressure reaped an estimated $230 million for their manufacturers in 1981. Dr. Andrew Shoenberg of the Biomedical Test Lab at Research Park, University of Utah, speculates that someday every mother will have a strep throat kit which will detect the disease within minutes.

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[3] "Medical Instruments and Equipment Sales by Type, Projections to 1985," *Surgical Business* (May, 1982): 29.

Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Industries in Utah

A total of 34 firms employing 4,469 persons are involved in the production of medical supplies or biomedical research in Utah. A listing and production description of these firms appears on page 8. The medical supply industry includes both large manufacturing firms and small specialized companies engaged in batch production. The two largest companies, Deseret Medical Inc. and Sorenson Research Company, each employing more than 1,000 employees, are primarily involved in the mass manufacture of disposable medical supplies. Fifteen of the 29 manufacturing firms produce electronic medical devices, including computerized diagnostic instruments (Becton Dickinson Automated Immunochemistry Systems, Diasonics Cardio-Imaging, Inc.), critical care monitoring machines (Bunnell Biomedical, Inc.), and sophisticated therapeutic equipment such as hyperthermia machines for cancer treatment (BSD Medical Corporation), lasers for surgery (HGM, Inc.), and automated drug delivery devices (Motion Control, Inc.). The size of these firms ranges from 5 to 250 employees. Another three small firms specialize in the relatively new field of immunodiagnostics, producing tests for such diseases as herpes, rubella, and rheumatoid arthritis. The other nine manufacturing companies each have 100 or fewer employees and produce a variety of disposable supplies, equipment for medical offices, and medical appliances.

Five firms are engaged solely in research and development at this time. Electronic medical devices are under development in four of the companies and the other is involved in biochemical research.

Results of Interviews with Medical Supply and Biomedical Industry Executives

Representatives of eight medical supply or biomedical research firms in the Salt Lake City area were interviewed about the important factors to consider when selecting a site for a medical supply or biomedical company, as well as the advantages and disadvantages which they have encountered while conducting business in Utah.[4]

Site Selection Factors

The business interviews revealed that economic location factors are dictated by a firm's stage of development. The needs of a start-up company primarily involved in research and development are significantly different from the requirements of a mature manufacturing facility.

Fledgling high technology-oriented firms, among which are biomedical companies, have three basic requirements: technology, capital and management expertise. New biomedical companies are tied to their source of technology, which may be the University of Utah or a larger medical supply company from which its founders evolved. The capital needs of high technology start-ups are unique, arising from the risks involved and lengthy periods of research and development. Generally, a seven- to eight-year lag exists from the time a start-up is formed until investors share in the rewards. Their capital needs are most often met by individual venture capitalists or venture capital pools. In this type of arrangement, the venture capitalists or a member of the pool actively participates in the management of the new firm, rewarding additional funds as goals are achieved. By establishing a relationship with a venture capitalist or group, the entrepreneur receives the added benefit of management expertise.

Many of the important site selection factors noted by representatives of the mature medical supply manufacturing firms were similar to the findings of the 1972 study. Factors which company executives still believe to be very important are the supply of clerical and laboring help, labor costs, air and ground transportation, taxes and their proximity to markets.

The medical supply business has not remained the same in the past 12 years, however, and the changes have altered the relative importance of some site selection factors. The mature medical supply manufacturing companies are developing new product lines, implementing microprocessors and advanced immunodiagnostic procedures, which necessitate a greater reliance on scientific and technical expertise. Therefore, a supply of technically trained personnel and proximity to universities have greater importance now. Of more importance also is the quality of life which an area offers. A superior quality of life facilitates the recruitment efforts of companies. A critical shortage of electrical and mechanical engineers nationwide necessitates companies to aggressively recruit these personnel from other states. The trend toward advanced technological products and procedures lends added importance also to proximity to similar firms. A concentration of medical supply and biomedical companies in an area increases the supply of labor trained in industry-specific skills, as well as promoting a transfer of knowledge relating to trends and new technology.

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[4] The individuals cited in this section were interviewed in September, 1983.

Advantages of Locating in Utah

Two advantages of locating a business in Utah mentioned by all the company executives were proximity to the University of Utah and the quality of life.

University Contribution – All the firms rely on the University's resources to some degree and for some firms the relationship might be termed "symbiotic." Three of the companies, Deseret Medical Inc., Research Industries Corporation, and Critikon have on-going research programs contracted with the University. Research conducted at the University of Utah has also been the basis for products developed and sold by Kolff Medical, Inc. (artificial hearts, drive systems), Motion Control (Utah arm), and Bunnell Biomedical (air pressure monitors for respirators).

Research programs at the University are monitored by local medical supply firms and entrepreneurs who are interested in acquiring licenses to develop new products. University technology is licensed through the Patent and Product Development Office which generally gives preference to Utah-based operations with which the university can maintain an on-going relationship. The University of Utah is one of a few universities which will accept an equity interest in a company as payment for a license. This arrangement makes it possible for start-up companies to acquire new technologies.

Companies also benefit from the University's services by renting time on specialized equipment, hiring faculty and staff as consultants, and having products clinically tested at the Medical Center. Several companies have also arranged for University of Utah faculty to teach courses to their technical staff.

Quality of Life Factors – Quality of life seems to be another universally agreed upon advantage of doing business in Utah. Factors such as attractiveness of the community, good schools, affordable housing, as well as cultural and recreational opportunities influence the morale and productivity of the work force and are heavily weighted by individuals who are being recruited by firms. Dr. Jiri Kratochvil of Critikon reports that it is not difficult to attract people to Utah. Milton Adair of Becton Dickinson believes Salt Lake City has an advantage over the Silicon Valley which is crowded and expensive.

Other Advantages – Aside from the University of Utah and a good quality of life, a Wasatch Front location offers many other advantages. Recently a comprehensive assessment of Salt Lake City's resources versus the resources of five other western cities convinced R.W. DeWeese, President of Catheter Technology, that his company should establish its manufacturing facilities in Salt Lake City.

Catheter Technology is a biomedical research company which has patented a new type of catheter. A private consulting firm, Landsing Company, of Menlo Park, California, was hired to select a manufacturing site. Salt Lake City proved to be the best location for economic reasons and rated number one on a separate measure of non-economic factors. The perceived advantages of a Salt Lake City site are listed below:

Economic

Equity of the tax structure – property tax, income tax, sales tax
Labor costs
Unemployment insurance costs
Worker compensation costs
Land costs

Non-economic

Availability and suitability of labor skills
Productivity of the work force
Higher educational and vocational training facilities
Sound transportation - air and ground
Attitude of local government and the state legislature toward business
Community appearance
Similar industrial technology
Transfer receptiveness – the willingness of employees to move to Salt Lake City

Disadvantages of Locating in Utah

Among the perceived shortcomings of a Utah location were a lack of local venture capital, the distance from major medical supply centers in the East, and an insufficient supply of technical personnel.

Shortage of Local Venture Capital – Several individuals interviewed regarding the Utah biomedical industry commented that a lack of local venture capital is a barrier to the development of high technology start-up companies. Winslow Young of the University of Utah's Patent and Product Development Office believes that venture capital for Utah companies will have to come from Utah. In talking with venture capitalists in San Francisco, he has found they have no need to travel 900 miles to invest their money, when they have many investment opportunities just 90 miles away.

William Bowen of Technovest, a Salt Lake City company involved in the financing and management of high technology start-ups, explains that a portion of a company's venture capital should come from local sources. Out-of-state investors will be more apt to contribute to a venture capital pool if they know a local investor is monitoring the company.

Marlin Barrett of Arthur Young and Company in Salt Lake City has a different perspective about the problems of local high technology start-up companies. He recognizes the fact that Utah is lacking in venture capital; however, an abundance of capital is available from out-of-state for the right kind of firm. Having an innovative idea or prototype is not sufficient to obtain venture capital. An entrepreneur should be able to present to potential investors a business plan which demonstrates in dollars and cents their probable returns. Company founders should also be willing to have their company be managed by professional business managers and/or to allow investors to sit on the board of directors. Thus, part of the difficulty of local entrepreneurs in attracting capital, according to Mr. Barrett, is in packaging an investment opportunity to potential investors.

Mr. Barrett believes the publicity generated by the implantation of an artifical heart in Barney Clark, and a maturing of the biomedical industry in Utah will attract mediators to the state, whose role it is to link up venture capitalists with entrepreneurs. He foresees forums held in Salt Lake City in which venture capitalists from throughout the nation meet owners of local biomedical companies and review their business plans.

Distance from National Medical Supply Firms – For some of the executives of the manufacturing firms, their distance from the East Coast where medical supply firms are concentrated, is a drawback. Paul Creager, former president of Deseret Medical, believes there is a danger of losing touch with what's happening in the business. Mr. Adair of Becton Dickinson noted that their distance from the industry center makes it difficult to recruit some people to Utah. Individuals who are interested in rapid career advancement are reluctant to move out of the mainstream.

Other Disadvantages – Another disadvantage mentioned by the large medical manufacturing firms is an insufficient supply of technical people. Most of the top scientific and engineering personnel have to be recruited from out-of-state. This problem is not unique to Utah, however. California engineering schools now produce only half the engineers annually absorbed by the state's high tech companies.

Utah's distance from population centers make distribution costs higher. Most of the products shipped from the large medical supply companies are directed to points east of the Mississippi.

Conclusions

The medical supply and biomedical industries are appropriate industries to target for development based on their projected growth and Utah's competitive advantage as an attractive location for these industries. Their future development may be enhanced by implementing either of two broad strategies.

First, out-of-state companies may be encouraged to expand into Utah. This study suggests that some types of medical supply companies are more likely candidates for expansion into the state than others.

The major medical supply corporations are not likely to establish new facilities in Utah. Generally the large health care companies expand by purchasing smaller companies. When cutting costs is the incentive to build new manufacturing plants, they frequently select tax havens, such as Puerto Rico or Ireland, or more recently, countries with low wage rates, i.e., Mexico and the Far Eastern countries. Utah is also likely to find itself in competition with the southeastern states. This region offers low wage rates and is located much closer to the headquarters of the major health care corporations which are centered in the northeast, middle Atlantic, and north central states.

The type of company which may receive the greatest benefits by locating in Utah is a small medical supply or biomedical firm which has outgrown its original location. The firm's labor requirements may exceed the supply of local talent, and it cannot attract the people it needs. Prototypes may need to be tested or consultants hired to assist with the research. A company may be ready to increase production and is searching for a less costly manufacturing site.

A second strategy to further the development of the medical supply and biomedical industries is to create a climate in which these businesses, and particularly start-up companies, can thrive. Eventually the small biomedical firms concentrating in research and development should evolve into larger mature manufacturing companies. Paul Creager (formerly with Deseret Medical) suggests the state "take a page from the past," referring to the manner in which the medical supply industry in Utah historically has developed. The responsibility for creating a suitable environment rests primarily with the Utah State Legislature, which establishes policies and initiates actions that affect the business climate.

The tax structure can be more or less beneficial to businesses. Utah's corporate income tax rate of only 4 percent and relatively low property taxes are favorable to businesses.

Educational policies directly influence the quality of the labor force. Utah's mandatory school attendance law which requires individuals to stay in school until they are 18 years old or until graduation from high school is largely responsible for the fact that, of all states, Utah has the second highest percentage of its adult population completing high school. However, years in high school may not be as important as the quality of education. The labor demands of medical supply and biomedical industries for scientific and technical personnel have clear implications for Utah's secondary schools, which are responsible for providing the future labor force with a foundation in mathematical and scientific skills and knowledge.

Many of the specialized personnel sought by medical supply and biomedical companies require training beyond high school. The technical colleges have an important role in preparing electronics and lab technicians; and the four-year colleges and universities are the training grounds for future engineers, biologists, chemists, and computer scientists.

The state government can be influential in creating an environment in which medical supply, biomedical and other high technology industries may thrive by insuring that its public educational institutions are capable of providing the mathematical, scientific, and technical training required for future workers in these industries.

Programs which lend assistance to small businesses and new high technology companies are another means by which the state may foster the development of the biomedical industry. A comprehensive description of state programs designed to aid innovative companies is included in *States' Efforts to Encourage Technological Innovation* which reports the results of a survey taken in late 1982 by the National Governors' Association Task Force on Technological Innovation. Programs provided by the states include research incubators, entrepreneurial training and development, public non-profit corporations which provide financial assistance, and tax credits to individuals investing in venture capital funds.

Utah is among the states that have initiated programs aimed to assist innovative enterprises. In 1983 the Utah Legislature enacted two bills designed to increase the pool of venture capital. The Utah Technology and Innovation Act created the Utah Technology Finance Corporation, which will provide matching funds to high technology start-up companies. Initial funding for the corporation will come from state and federal government sources, with private sources eventually providing the majority of funding. Another bill having implications for high technology entrepreneurs relates to changes in the rules governing the investment of state retirement funds. The state retirement board is now permitted to direct funds to investments other than those rated in the top three classifications. As a result of this change, the retirement board has decided to consider the investment potential of venture capital pools.

The growing health care industry and the resources which the Wasatch Front can provide to this industry present an important economic development opportunity to the state. With the implementation of specific strategies designed to attract firms to expand into Utah, and more importantly, attention given to the creation of a business climate which nurtures new biomedical companies, the development of the medical supply industry and a biomedical research center could undoubtedly be accelerated.

Utah Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Firms

American Laser Corporation
2832 South 3850 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
972-1311
Product: Argon based laser for surgery

Ballard Medical, Inc.
6864 South 300 West
566-4693
Midvale, Utah 84047
Product: Electrosurgical blade cleaner, scrub brush system, tracheal suctioning device

BSD Medical Corporation
420 Chipeta Way
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
582-5550
Product: Designs and manufactures hyperthermia equipment, an emerging cancer therapy

Becton Dickinson Automated Immunochemistry Systems
217 Wright Brothers Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
972-8833
Product: Automated radioimmunoassay instrumentation

Bio-logics Products, Inc.
7918 South 1530 West
West Jordan, Utah 84084
561-9208
Product: Patient ID systems

Biomaterials International, Inc.
420 Chipeta Way No. 110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
583-8444
Product: Biomaterials International (BI) provides consulting and/or R & D to the biomedical, polymer, and pharmaceutical industries. The staff consists of scientists and engineers who are affiliated with the University of Utah. Several members of the staff are internationally recognized as major contributors in their respective fields of study. BI's areas of expertise include polymer synthesis and characterization, blood and tissue compatibility, membrane permeation, drug delivery systems, organic synthesis, and materials fabrication and evaluation.

Bunnel Biomedical, Inc.
391 Chipeta Way No. G
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
581-3502
Product: Presently manufacturing an air pressure monitor that signals the nurse if a patient's respirator is not working properly. In development is a high frequency ventilator for infants and children.

Chem Biochem Research
391 Chipeta Way No. G
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
583-2072
Product: Specialty organic and biochemical manufacturing and chemical consulting

Critikon
391 Chipeta Way No. E
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
582-6048
Product: Engaged in research and development of chemfets devices used to detect ions in the blood.

Custom Orthopedics
5920 South 1100 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
268-3461
Product: Leg braces, back braces, neck supports

Delmed
475 West Cutter Lane
Ogden, Utah
626-4515
Product: Solutions for kidney dialysis

DNA Medical
3385 West 1820 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
973-4600
Product: Disposable catheter products and critical care monitoring equipment, i.e., microelectronic volumetric controller

Deseret Medical
9450 South State Street
Sandy, Utah 84070
255-6851
Product: Disposable intravenous infusion and operating room products

Diasonics Cardio-Imaging, Inc.
2341 South 2300 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
973-6800
Product: Computer-driven ultrasound equipment

Dynatronics Research Corporation
326 South Redwood Road
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
974-5109
Product: A laser biostimulation instrument used for pain relief.

Endotek
417 Wakara Way
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
582-0515
Product: In research and development

Gull Labs
890 East 5400 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
263-3524
Product: Immunodiagnostic test kits

Healthcare Group, Inc.
165 Mountain Way Drive
Orem, Utah
224-2273
Product: Disposable medical products, a micro-processor-based enteral feeding pump, and a denture relining material

The Health Chair Group
2601 South 2700 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
972-3165
Product: Stools, chairs, tables, carts for medical and dental offices

HGM, Inc.
3705 West 1987 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
972-0500
Product: Argon, Crypton, and Yag lasers for surgery

Immuno-Diagnostic Products, Inc.
54 South 130 East
North Salt Lake, Utah 84054
298-7535
Product: Diagnostic kits for the detection of antibodies using immunofluorescence procedures.

Kolff Medical, Inc.
374 West 600 North
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
531-7022
Product: Artificial hearts and drive systems. Developing artificial ear

M-D. Inc.
2601 South 2700 West
West Valley City, Utah 84119
972-3165
Products: Equipment for dental offices, surgery tables, and podiatry equipment

Medical Sky Hook Company
583 West 3560 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
262-1471
Product: Overhead IV systems

Medicorp, Inc.
240 West 2950 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
487-8244
Product: Negative pressure converter for renal dialysis, portable traction splints

Microbiological Research Corporation
40 West 500 South
Bountiful, Utah 84010
292-2419
Product: Diagnostic kits for the detection of antibodies using immunofluorescence procedures

Mideco
(Microbiological Development and Control)
420 Chipeta Way No. 280
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
582-3136
Product: Biological Quality testing of food and drug products and testing of new medical equipment and biological materials

(continued on page 12)

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1983	12 Month Average Sept. 1982	12 Month Average % Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	48,041	42,817	56,641	-15.2	47,504.1	44,566.3	6.6
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	31,983	31,074	41,358	-22.7	36,256.1	33,071.2	9.6
Crops (thous. of dol.)	16,058	11,743	15,283	5.1	11,470.7	11,495.2	-0.2
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	49.7	52.3	56.4	-11.9	55.8	57.5	-2.9
Lambs (cwt)	43.7	43.8	48.8	-10.5	50.2	50.6	-0.8
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.8	12.5	12.7	0.8	12.9	13.0	-0.7
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	82.0	81.0	65.6	25.0	76.2	64.6	17.9
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):			(July-Sept '82)				
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	25,256	25,367	(60,527.4	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	262	276	(626.4)	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,211	4,023	(10,167.3)	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,233	4,182	3,714	14.0	4,027.2	3,603.0	11.8
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,036	1,032	1,035	0.1	1,019.8	986.8	3.3
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,034	5,085	4,577	10.0	4,896.8	4,329.1	13.1
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	56	63	47	19.1	57.4	58.0	-1.1
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,082	1,112	1,049	3.1	1,051.5	1,020.2	3.1
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,896	3,910	3,483	11.9	3,845.3	3,307.9	16.2
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,839.0	1,800.9	1,619.5	13.6	1,732.2	1,647.8	5.1
New Corporation (no.)	495	501	420	17.9	518.2	506	2.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	54.800	187,772.6	39,130.6	40.0	90,202.0	85,429.0	5.6
Sales & Use Tax	2,170.1	91,816.9	3,625.6	-40.1	32,783.6	32,125.9	2.0
Motor Fuel Tax	7,369.9	7,276.4	4,663.5	58.0	5,768.4	5,619.2	2.7
Individual Income Tax	27,215.7	50,224.4	23,172.6	17.4	29,510.1	27,131.2	8.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,183.9	471.4	999.6	118.5	2,750.3	3,283.2	-16.2
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	661.8	662.9	656.2	0.9	650.3	642.0	1.3
Total Employed Persons	623.0	612.4	607.6	2.5	596.9	596.8	0.0
Unemployed	38.8	50.5	48.6	-20.2	53.5	45.4	17.8
Percent Total Labor Force	5.9	7.6	7.4	-20.3	8.3	7.1	16.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	579.2	565.8	564.7	2.6	559.8	561.4	-0.3
Manufacturing	88.9	87.4	84.7	5.0	83.7	87.5	-4.3
Mining	14.4	14.1	17.1	-15.8	14.2	19.7	-27.5
Contract Constructuion	33.5	32.7	29.9	12.0	27.6	27.3	1.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.0	34.3	36.3	1.9	35.7	35.2	1.3
Wholesale Trade	34.9	34.8	34.3	1.7	34.1	34.9	-2.4
Retail Trade	100.9	100.0	98.7	2.2	98.3	97.2	1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	28.5	28.4	26.8	6.3	27.6	26.4	4.7
Services[c]	113.4	110.6	110.9	2.3	110.4	107.5	2.7
Federal Government	37.1	37.3	37.2	-0.3	37.1	37.3	-0.6
State Government[d]	32.7	32.0	31.9	2.5	34.0	33.0	3.2
Local Government[d]	58.0	54.2	57.0	1.8	57.0	55.5	2.7
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.2	39.3	38.2	2.6	38.8	38.9	-0.3
Mining	41.7	42.4	42.2	-1.2	42.0	42.6	-1.4
Contract Construction	39.1	39.4	34.0	15.0	38.0	37.6	1.1
Wholesale Trade	38.7	38.5	36.7	5.4	37.4	37.2	0.5
Retail Trade	29.1	29.5	28.1	3.6	28.5	28.2	1.1
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	5,349.0	7,040.3	11,211.0	-52.3	10,318.3	9,787.4	5.4
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	169,400	147,200	123,600	37.1	483,708.3	89,525	440.3
Residential	61,900	73,800	50,800	21.9	116,501.2	35,534.5	227.9
Nonresidential	53,700	41,800	66,300	-19.0	38,524.9	38,958.2	-1.1
Public Works and Utilities	53,800	31,500	6,500	727.7	382,200.4	9,375.4	3,976.6
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	115,979.7	142,187.6	64,414.8	80.1	91,445.4	80,687.1	13.3
Residential	64,999.2	85,253.8	31,420.5	106.9	44,273.2	21,847.3	102.6
Nonresidential	28,837.2	40,347.5	23,770.6	21.3	29,527.3	37,961.6	-22.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	22,143.3	16,586.3	9,223.7	140.1	11,216.9	14,318.1	-21.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,318	2,070	784	68.1	1,133.1	619.6	82.9
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	537,217	656,981	516,743	4.0	597,929.7	419,411.6	42.6
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	39,642	48,484	40,956	-3.2	35,087.2	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	10.1	681.8	25.8	-60.9	-9.8	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,248.4	1,850.1	1,200.3	4.0	941.4	1,045.2	-9.9
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	2,439	na	na	4,036.6	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	301.8	300.3	293.3	2.9	295.9	286.0	3.5
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (non-Residential)[f]	70.084	70,057	76,076	-7.9	72,533.3	76,718.6	-5.5
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)	341,389	344,595	426,457	-19.9	390,791.1	430,263.7	-9.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)[g]	38,912	38,908	37,605	3.5	38,465.6	37,851.2	1.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	405,017	401,341	395,935	2.3	404,350.1	398,601.1	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	396,020	416,591	387,932	2.1	401,109.9	391,685.0	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	528	535	549	-3.8	542.6	544.8	-0.4
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,127.6	1,134.2	[illegible]6.1	16.7	1,068.6	1,025.2	4.2
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,394.6	4,401.5	3,779.0	16.3	4,183.5	3,966.0	5.5
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,483.1	1,492.0	na	na	1,934.3	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	6,758.1	5,261.3	na	na	7,630.3	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,271	1,318	1,310	-3.0	1,250.6	1,408.3	-11.2
Copper (thous. metric tons)[h]	12,865	14,247	12,170	5.7	14,461.5	16,645.9	-13.1

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Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1983	12 Month Average Sept. 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	409.2	401.4	397.5	2.9	397.3	395.7	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	81.1	97.2	42.7	89.9	59.4	49.3	20.5
New Dwelling Units	867	1,480	492	76.2	785.5	332.9	135.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	11,987.3	5,971.7	5,540.9	116.3	6,886.5	6,082.8	13.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	287,249	286,607	281,757	1.9	286,144.6	281,880.5	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,372	23,348	22,831	2.4	23,062.5	22,876.6	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	291,926	291,669	285,768	2.2	293,173.0	288,237.5	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	384	391	405	-5.2	400	399.8	0.0
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	310.3	303.9	301.4	3.0	300.8	299.6	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	18.9	18.1	8.3	127.7	10.5	15.1	-30.6
New Dwelling Units	25	8	5	400.0	22.2	21.5	3.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	9,866.4	4,941.0	4,538.0	117.4	5,633.1	4,931.9	14.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,336	56,293	56,054	0.5	57,210.3	57,202.6	0.0
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	134	139	141	-5.0	140.4	145.9	-3.8
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Business)[f,j]	36,584	36,555	39,632	-7.7	371,786.9	40,387.9	-6.4
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[f,j]	175,019	177,257	216,349	-19.1	197,695.2	217,239.4	-9.0
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	98.9	97.5	96.1	2.9	96.5	96.1	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	4.0	1.8	-5.6	2.1	1.6	30.7
New Dwelling Units	19	3	8	137.5	15.3	12.9	18.7
Postal Receipts	862.9	426.3	400.0	115.7	501.1	454.9	10.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	21,897	22,179	21,857	0.2	22,466.1	22,293.2	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	48	51	-7.8	50.5	50.3	0.3
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Business)[f,k]	6,428	6,425	6,985	-8.0	6,671.3	7,074.5	-5.7
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[f,k]	35,252	34,254	43,423	-18.8	38,991.3	43,667.1	-10.7
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.2	69.6	72.1	1.5	70.1	71.2	-1.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	20.6	28.4	6.8	202.9	15.1	12.6	19.4
New Dwelling Units	272	379	71	283.1	162.8	102.2	59.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	1,534.2	740.9	684.3	124.2	845.5	780.6	8.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,261	52,622	52,367	3.6	54,920.7	54,664.7	0.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,100	6,285	5,750	6.1	6,136.0	5,989.5	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	62,640	62,814	61,227	2.3	63,377.2	61,967.6	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	77	77	76	1.3	76.8	79.7	-3.7]
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	66.7	63.1	65.6	1.7	63.5	64.1	-0.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.4	9.8	1.1	390.9	4.2	4.7	-11.5
New Dwelling Units	45	143	5	800.0	49.0	40.3	21.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	852.4	418.8	381.4	123.8	461.6	438.9	5.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,089	16,329	15,789	1.9	16,877.2	16,593.5	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	30	30	31	-3.2	32.9	35.5	-7.3
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Business)[f,l]	5,757	5,743	6,525	-11.8	6,058.7	6,488.3	-6.6
Telephones owned by Mt. Bell (Residential)[f,l]	29,532	28,659	39,513	-25.3	34,454.6	39,320.7	-12.4
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.0	14.4	13.3	12.8	13.3	12.7	4.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.5	2.0	2.0	-25.0	1.7	1.1	50.8
New Dwelling Units	22	16	17	29.4	25.2	30.4	-17.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	146.5	82.2	77.0	90.3	86.0	88.3	-2.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,921	9,890	9,648	2.8	9,739.8	9,530.1	2.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,859	1,873	1,837	1.2	1,843.8	1,811.4	1.8
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.2	13.2	13.0	1.5	12.6	13.2	-4.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.4	2.2	5.0	-72.0	2.6	5.4	-51.9
New Dwelling Units	20	24	61	-67.2	10.6	54.6	-80.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	194.1	92.7	93.7	107.2	117.8	101.1	16.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,283	6,260	5,978	5.1	6,264.6	5,728.9	9.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	974	965	872	11.7	945.6	821.9	15.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,447	5,407	5,349	1.8	5,298.3	5,156.1	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	4	25.0	4.6	4.6	-0.4
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	33.7	32.9	31.6	6.6	32.5	31.9	1.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.5	3.1	3.1	77.4	4.4	3.7	18.9
New Dwelling Units	42	44	61	-31.1	58.1	33.9	71.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	516.8	248.4	254.4	103.1	295.9	287.2	3.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,670	23,322	24,252	1.7	24,374.2	24,856.0	-1.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,064	2,928	2,956	3.7	2,988.5	3,052.3	-2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,055	26,176	25,574	1.9	25,270.5	24,807.5	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	47	49	-4.1	41.8	41.4	1.0
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	17.5	17.4	21.1	-17.1	17.8	21.1	-15.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.0	2.3	1.7	-41.2	2.6	3.2	-17.4
New Dwelling Units	18	17	31	-41.9	30.6	31.6	-3.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	147.4	78.5	78.6	87.5	88.9	84.7	5.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,378	11,412	10,987	3.6	11,759.0	11,566.3	1.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,508	1,491	1,386	8.8	1,491.1	1,465.1	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	9,952	10,525	10,014	-0.6	10,388.1	10,052.6	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.6	15.0	4.0
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	17.4	16.9	16.0	8.8	16.1	15.6	3.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.0	7.0	3.2	56.3	4.8	4.2	13.1
New Dwelling Units	77	110	51	51.0	73.2	45.2	61.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[i]	275.6	104.8	103.9	165.3	150.4	136.7	10.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,255	11,220	10,946	2.8	11,159.5	10,387.3	7.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,035	2,018	1,973	3.1	1,999.4	1,835.1	9.0

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Utah Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Firms (continued)

Motion Control, Inc.
1005 South 300 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
364-1958
Product: Artificial arm and hand. The company has also developed the "phoresor," which enables medication to be passed through the skin without use of a needle, and the "subcutaneous peritoneal access device" (SPAD) which is implanted in the abdomens of diabetics and enables insulin to be administered at a steady rate.

Nytone Medical
2424 South 900 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
973-4090
Product: Enuretic alarm

Research Industries Corporation
1847 West 2300 South
West Valley City, Utah 84117
972-5500
Product: Research Industries is the only U.S. company authorized by the FDA to manufacture DMSO for human use.

Sorenson Research
4455 Atherton Drive
Murray, Utah 84123
262-2688
Product: Disposable intravenous infusion products

Telemed Cardio-Pulmonary Systems
5181 South 300 West
Murray, Utah 84107
268-3480
Product: Computer-assisted diagnostic devices for cardio-pulmonary systems

Utah Medical Products
1212 E. 60 South
Lehi, Utah 84043
768-3584
Product: Disposable arthroscopy products, medical supplies used in respiratory care and intravenous therapy

Wescor, Inc.
459 South Main
Logan, Utah 84321
752-6011
Product: Medical electronic instruments — a vapor pressure osmometer, which measures concentrations of biological fluids; a colloid osmometer which measures the balance of high molecular proteins in blood; and a macroduct sweat collection system for the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] Figures shown do not include telephones bought by businesses and individual customers, and do not include telephones owned by other telephone companies.
[g] Beginning with this issue, the numbers of electric customers have been revised for the state and Southeastern District due to the acquisition of C.P. National customers to UP&L.
[h] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[i] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1983, this double-reporting occurred in the month of September.
[j] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful.
[k] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties.
[l] Includes Orem and Springville.
[p] Preliminary
na Not available.

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1983 Population Estimates for Utah

by *Brad T. Barber, Kenneth E. Jensen,*
Frank C. Hachman, John E. Brockert and
Jeanine M. Taylor

The population of Utah reached 1,587,500 on July 1, 1983, according to the estimate by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This total represents an increase of 27,500 or 1.76 percent over the 1982 estimate of 1,560,000.

Of particular importance is the fact that for the first time since the decade of the sixties, there was net out-migration for the State of Utah. A decline in growth was expected given the recent economic conditions in the state. Out-migration was expected in some counties, but the direction of the migration for the state as a whole was surprising. The net out-migration resulted in natural increase accounting for all of Utah's population growth. The rate of out-migration was highest in the counties impacted by the decline in energy development, including Carbon, Emery, Grand, Rich and Daggett. In fact, these counties had net out-migration which exceeded natural increase, resulting in a decline in total population.

Most of Utah's population increase occurred in the four Wasatch Front Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. Salt Lake County increased by 11,000, Utah by 5,200, Davis by 3,000 and Weber by 1,900. These four counties collectively increased by 21,100 in population, which accounted for 77 percent of the total growth in the state. Counties which experienced more than 4 percent growth included Beaver, Millard Piute, Washington and Wayne.

Figure 1 gives the absolute and percentage changes in population for each of the counties. Table 1 shows the population density for each county using the 1980 Census land area. The population of the state by multi-county planning district for the years 1970 through 1983 appears in Table 2.

Organization and Procedure

Coordination and staffing of the Utah Population Estimates Committee is the responsibility of the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, which contains the Utah State Census Data Center. The Committee's estimates represent the official estimates for the state and its counties. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education, Budget and Planning and members of local universities, businesses and research organizations. The Committee's participation in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates provides for exchange of data and other information between the Committee and the Bureau of the Census. The intent of this

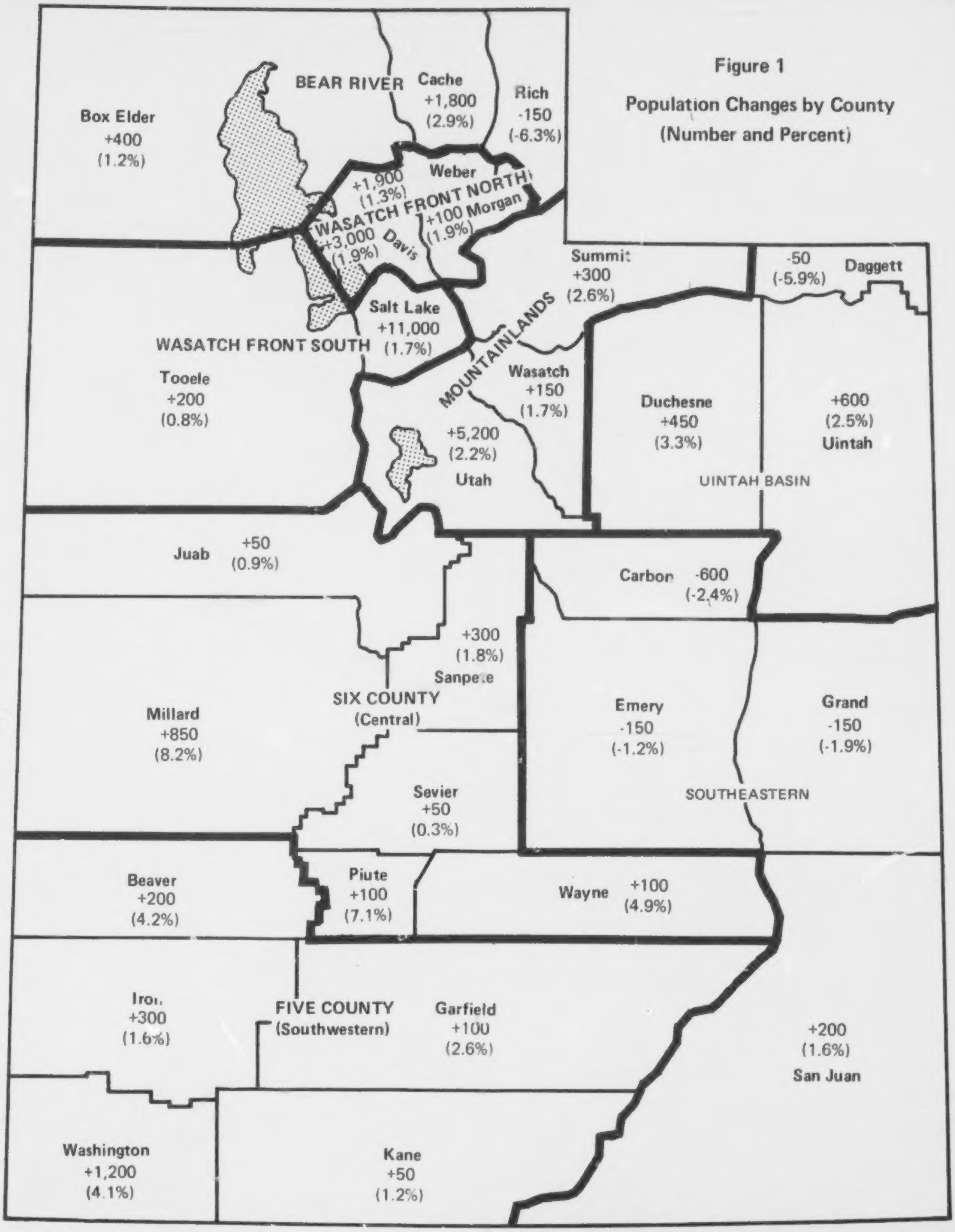

Figure 1

Population Changes by County

(Number and Percent)

BEAR RIVER
Box Elder
+400
(1.2%)
Cache
+1,800
(2.9%)
Rich
-150
(-6.3%)
Weber
+1,900
(1.3%)
WASATCH FRONT NORTH
+100 Morgan
(1.9%)
+3,000 Davis
(1.9%)
Summit
+300
(2.6%)
-50
(-5.9%)
Daggett
Salt Lake
+11,000
(1.7%)
WASATCH FRONT SOUTH
MOUNTAINLANDS
Tooele
+200
(0.8%)
Wasatch
+150
(1.7%)
Duchesne
+450
(3.3%)
+600
(2.5%)
Uintah
+5,200
(2.2%)
Utah
UINTAH BASIN
Juab
+50
(0.9%)
Carbon
-600
(-2.4%)
+300
(1.8%)
Sanpete
SIX COUNTY
(Central)
Millard
+850
(8.2%)
Emery
-150
(-1.2%)
Grand
-150
(-1.9%)
Sevier
+50
(0.3%)
SOUTHEASTERN
Beaver
+200
(4.2%)
Piute
+100
(7.1%)
Wayne
+100
(4.9%)
Iron
+300
(1.6%)
FIVE COUNTY
(Southwestern)
Garfield
+100
(2.6%)
+200
(1.6%)
San Juan
Washington
+1,200
(4.1%)
Kane
+50
(1.2%)

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exchange is to improve the quality of estimates of population for the state and its counties by both parties. A major goal of the Committee is to strive for agreement in its estimates and Bureau of the Census figures.

Table 1

Utah Population Density by County
1982 and 1983

	Land Area		July 1, 1982			July 1, 1983		
				Population			Population	
Location	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.
Beaver	2,586	6,698	4,750	1.8	0.7	4,950	1.9	0.7
Box Elder	5,614	14,539	34,900	6.2	2.4	35,300	6.3	2.4
Cache	1,171	3,033	62,200	53.1	20.5	64,000	54.6	21.1
Carbon	1,479	3,831	24,600	16.6	6.4	24,000	16.2	6.3
Daggett	699	1,810	850	1.2	0.5	800	1.1	0.4
Davis	299	775	157,800	527.8	203.6	160,800	537.8	207.5
Duchesne	3,234	8,375	13,600	4.2	1.6	14,050	4.3	1.7
Emery	4,449	11,523	12,900	2.9	1.1	12,750	2.9	1.1
Garfield	5,148	13,333	3,850	0.7	0.3	3,950	0.8	0.3
Grand	3,689	9,554	8,100	2.2	0.8	7,950	2.2	0.8
Iron	3,302	8,551	18,300	5.5	2.1	18,600	5.6	2.2
Juab	3,396	8,796	5,800	1.7	0.7	5,850	1.7	0.7
Kane	3,898	10,095	4,200	1.1	0.4	4,250	1.1	0.4
Millard	6,818	17,659	10,400	1.5	0.6	11,250	1.6	0.6
Morgan	603	1,562	5,200	8.6	3.3	5,300	8.8	3.4
Piute	759	1,965	1,400	1.8	0.7	1,500	2.0	0.8
Rich	1,034	2,679	2,400	2.3	0.9	2,250	2.2	0.8
Salt Lake	756	1,959	655,000	866.4	334.4	666,000	881.0	340.0
San Juan	7,725	20,008	12,700	1.6	0.6	12,900	1.7	0.6
Sanpete	1,586	4,109	16,400	10.3	4.0	16,700	10.5	4.1
Sevier	1,910	4,946	15,600	8.2	3.2	15,650	8.2	3.2
Summit	1,865	4,831	11,400	6.1	2.4	11,700	6.3	2.4
Tooele	6,919	17,921	26,800	3.9	1.5	27,000	3.9	1.5
Uintah	4,479	11,600	24,000	5.4	2.1	24,600	5.5	2.1
Utah	2,018	5,226	235,500	116.7	45.1	240,700	119.3	46.1
Wasatch	1,191	3,084	8,700	7.3	2.8	8,850	7.4	2.9
Washington	2,422	6,272	29,600	12.2	4.7	30,800	12.7	4.9
Wayne	2,461	6,373	2,050	0.8	0.3	2,150	0.9	0.3
Weber	566	1,465	151,000	266.8	103.1	152,900	270.1	104.4
State Total	82,073	212,569	1,560,000	19.0	7.3	1,587,500	19.3	7.5

Table 2

Population Estimates for Utah by Multi-County Planning District

	July 1 1970	July 1 1971	July 1 1972	July 1 1973	July 1 1974	July 1 1975	July 1 1976
Total	1,066,000	1,101,000	1,135,000	1,169,000	1,197,000	1,234,000	1,272,000
Bear River	72,300	73,150	74,400	76,100	77,600	79,700	81,900
Wasatch Front North	230,350	238,950	244,950	250,300	254,350	260,150	263,800
Wasatch Front South	483,000	489,000	498,900	513,950	527,150	544,350	562,950
Mountainlands	151,150	163,750	173,950	179,850	185,050	191,300	199,750
Six County	35,400	36,500	37,400	38,500	39,100	40,400	41,400
Five County	35,650	38,150	40,100	41,850	42,950	44,400	46,500
Uintah Basin	20,850	23,250	25,750	27,650	29,200	29,650	29,400
Southeastern	37,200	38,400	39,650	40,750	41,550	43,950	46,350

	July 1 1977	July 1 1978	July 1 1979	July 1 1980	July 1 1981	July 1 1982	July 1983
Total	1,316,000	1,364,000	1,416,000	1,474,000	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,587,500
Bear River	84,350	86,500	89,200	93,350	96,350	99,500	101,550
Wasatch Front North	270,900	278,300	289,100	298,250	307,100	314,000	319,000
Wasatch Front South	580,250	601,450	624,550	650,700	667,900	681,800	693,000
Mountainlands	209,700	219,900	229,000	239,450	248,800	255,600	261,250
Six County	42,550	44,200	45,600	47,500	49,150	51,650	53,100
Five County	48,800	51,100	53,650	55,900	58,150	60,700	62,550
Uintah Basin	30,550	31,350	32,400	34,100	36,050	38,450	39,450
Southeastern	48,850	50,950	52,450	54,650	56,400	58,300	57,600

Note: Column may not add to state total due to rounding.

*The Multi-County Planning Districts are constituted as follows: Bear River – Box Elder, Cache, Rich; Wasatch Front North – Morgan, Davis, Weber; Wasatch Front South – Salt Lake, Tooele; Mountainlands – Summit, Wasatch, Utah; Six County – Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne; Five County – Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington; Uintah Basin – Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah; Southeastern – Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan.

At its December 1983 meetings, the Committee reviewed the state population estimates derived from vital statistics, school enrollment data and L.D.S. membership data. Non-agricultural employment data was not used in making the 1983 estimates, due to the recent volatility in employment conditions. However, employment growth was used as a supplemental data source after the estimates were derived to assure consistency between the magnitude and direction of growth for employment and population.

In years past, the Committee's estimates for individual counties seldom agreed with Bureau of the Census county estimates, but state totals were in close agreement. The Bureau of the Census is implementing new population estimation procedures and presently there is some concern as to whether these new procedures adequately assess factors affecting Utah's population. Specifically, the Bureau of the Census technique seems to overstate significantly the population growth, possibly because lagged data are being used in a method that does not correct for the atypical age composition and birth rate of Utah. Until more information about the new estimating procedures is available, the Estimates Committee will not attempt to reconcile with Census estimates. The Committee feels that because it has more information on Utah's counties than does the Bureau of the Census, its own estimates are more representative of actual county populations.

The Committee has agreed to examine during the next several months, the Bureau of the Census and other population estimation procedures utilized by states, in an effort to upgrade the accuracy of the Utah estimates. If superior procedures can be developed, revision of the estimates for 1980-1983 will be made.

Table 5 contains July 1, 1982, county and state population estimates and the preliminary July 1, 1983, estimates. The revised intercensal population estimates for 1970-1980 are available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, September, 1981, Vol. 41, No. 9.

Methodology for Estimating Population

The Utah Population Estimates Committee utilizes two population estimating methods in obtaining its state and county estimates. Research has consistently shown that an average of two or more population estimating procedures produces more accurate estimates. The 1983 county population estimates, therefore, are basically an average of the school enrollment and L.D.S. membership methods with adjustment in a few counties because of atypical growth experiences.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method utilizes data from birth and death records in county of residence as a measure of the natural increase, and fall school enrollment changes as an indicator of net migration.

Natural Increase – Natural increase for any year is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths occurring to area residents in that year. The 1983 population estimates are based on the number of resident births and deaths that occurred from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. The number of births and deaths occurring to Utah residents for the calendar years 1960-1982 is shown in Table 3. Since 1965, the number of births has increased in each year except 1972 and 1981. With only occasional reversals, the number of deaths has increased each year since 1960.

Migration Estimates – Natural increase is an actual count of the births and deaths occurring annually. However, since states and counties do not collect migration statistics, migration is an estimate.

Table 3

Resident Utah Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase 1960-1982

Year	Births[a]	Deaths[a]	Natural Increase[a]
1960	26,272	5,996	20,275
1961	25,590	6,081	19,509
1962	26,213	6,325	19,888
1963	24,952	6,544	18,408
1964	23,844	6,404	17,440
1965	22,261	6,672	15,589
1966	22,601	6,850	15,751
1967	22,948	6,516	16,432
1968	23,193	6,882	16,311
1969	24,232	6,791	17,441
1970	26,969	7,063	19,906
1971	27,552	7,245	20,307
1972	26,911	7,323	19,588
1973	27,980	7,576	20,404
1974	29,945	7,380	22,565
1975	31,667	7,519	24,148
1976	35,310	7,472	27,838
1977	37,956	7,612	30,344
1978	38,811	7,871	30,940
1979	41,078	7,871	33,207
1980	41,786	8,103	33,682
1981	41,286	8,263	33,023
1982	41,537	8,502	33,035

[a] Calendar Year.

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Utah State Department of Health.

Table 4
Components of Population Change in Utah Counties
1982 to 1983
School Enrollment Method

County	July 1, 1982 Population Estimates	1982 Grades 1-8	Grades 2-9 Expected	1983 Grades 2-9	Net Student Migration	Net Total Migration	Natural Increase	July 1, 1983 Population Estimates
Beaver	4,750	767	766	816	50	310	61	5,121
Box Elder	34,900	5,476	5,471	5,363	−108	−648	637	34,889
Cache	62,200	8,705	8,705	8,734	29	209	1,492	63,901
Carbon	24,600	3,620	3,617	3,407	−210	−1,428	396	23,568
Daggett	850	134	134	112	−22	−132	14	732
Davis	157,800	26,689	26,665	26,520	−145	−858	3,247	160,189
Duchesne	13,600	2,670	2,668	2,655	−13	−65	390	13,925
Emery	12,900	2,386	2,384	2,192	−192	−960	381	12,321
Garfield	3,850	654	653	650	−3	−18	84	3,916
Grand	8,100	1,155	1,154	1,087	−67	−469	128	7,759
Iron	18,300	2,938	2,935	2,914	−21	−126	379	18,553
Juab	5,800	1,036	1,035	1,022	−13	−78	98	5,820
Kane	4,200	712	711	685	−26	−156	69	4,113
Millard	10,400	1,861	1,859	2,042	183	1,023	203	11,626
Morgan	5,200	954	953	968	15	75	79	5,354
Piute	1,400	202	202	224	22	154	5	1,559
Rich	2,400	393	393	339	−54	−324	66	2,142
Salt Lake	655,000	95,045	94,959	94,322	−637	−4,387	12,604	663,217
San Juan	12,700	1,301[a]	1,300[a]	1,318[a]	18	110	212	13,022
Sanpete	16,400	2,666	2,664	2,654	−10	−62	308	16,646
Sevier	15,600	2,328	2,326	2,273	−53	−371	227	15,456
Summit	11,400	1,708	1,706	1,732	26	182	217	11,799
Tooele	26,800	4,418	4,414	4,344	−70	−420	430	26,810
Uintah	24,000	4,359	4,355	4,315	−40	−240	623	24,383
Utah	235,500	35,204	35,172	34,846	−326	−2,179	6,447	239,768
Wasatch	8,700	1,514	1,513	1,504	−9	−54	170	8,816
Washington	29,600	4,706	4,702	4,825	123	738	571	30,909
Wayne	2,050	360	360	369	9	51	42	2,143
Weber	151,000	21,480	21,461	21,252	−209	−1,469	2,553	152,084
State Totals	1,560,000	235,449[a]	235,237[a]	233,484[a]	−1,575	−10,504	32,133	1,580,541

[a] San Juan County: grades 1-5 used for 1982 enrollment, grades 2-6 used for 1983 enrollment.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee, like the Bureau of the Census, relies heavily upon school enrollment data as an indicator of migration.

To estimate net migration within the state and its counties, the Committee compares the survived enrollment in grades one through eight of the previous school year to grades two through nine of the present year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the area being estimated.

Total net migration for each county is derived by multiplying the county student migration estimate by the county population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population of the county for the previous year divided by the school enrollment of grades one through eight of the previous year. Table 4 shows, for each county, the student and total migration for 1982-1983 and natural increase for July 1982 - June 1983. The preliminary population estimate is finally obtained by adding natural increase and estimated net migration to the previous year's population estimate.

The school enrollment method, as described above, is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates. The Committee supplements these estimates, therefore, with other migration indicators such as L.D.S. membership and a count of employees on non-agricultural payrolls.

L.D.S. Membership Method

The L.D.S. Church annually audits its records and enumerates the members residing in each county of the state. The Committee uses this information to make current population estimates. The L.D.S. membership method uses a total population to L.D.S. membership ratio which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the L.D.S. membership of that year. This ratio is applied to the current L.D.S. membership to obtain a county population estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportion of L.D.S. membership and low migration rates. In 1983, the L.D.S. method produced a higher state total population estimate than did the school enrollment method. Their difference is not surprising in a period of modest out-migration, as there is likely to be a statistical association between L.D.S. membership and the ability and desire to postpone or avoid relocation.

This year some important improvements were made to the L.D.S. membership method. In previous years, yearly changes in L.D.S. membership were tabulated as of December 31. This practice introduced a six-month lag with respect to the July 1 dating of the population estimates. This year the L.D.S. Church made available, for the first time, data on July 1 of each year to estimate population changes from period to period. This improvement is of particular importance this year as the first six months of 1983 was a period of economic decline in certain counties and potentially a period of out-migration.

Local Coordination

Once the estimates were derived, they were sent to each county commission and to the seven Associations of Governments for review and comment. Written responses were received from five counties and one AOG. Telephone discussions were held with one additional county and one AOG. Of those responding, close agreement was reached on the estimates for seven counties, including Emery, Duchesne, Salt Lake, Wayne, Beaver, Garfield and Washington. Local planners and officials thought that the Committee's estimates for six counties (Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Sevier and Tooele) were too low. Two counties' estimates, Sanpete and Piute, were thought to be too high. The Committee did not find sufficient grounds to justify a modification of the estimates.

The local coordination effort is an important component of the estimation process. Although there will always be small differences between the Committee's estimates and estimates developed by local governments, it does assure the Committee that no major problems exist. The Committee is committed to keeping local governments informed of changes in estimation data and procedures.

Conclusion

Table 5 contains the results of each method used in arriving at the preliminary 1983 county population estimates. The average for the state of the L.D.S. membership method and school enrollment method was 1,587,500, and after discussion among the Committee members, this figure was agreed upon as the preliminary state estimate.

Table 5
Comparison Between LDS Method and School Method with Average Computed

County	July 1, 1982 Population Estimates	1983 LDS Membership Method	Fall 1983 School Enrollment Method	LDS Membership/ School Enrollment Method	July 1, 1983 Preliminary Population Estimates	1982-1983 Percentage Change
Beaver	4,750	4,804	5,121	4,962	4,950	4.2
Box Elder	34,900	35,612	34,889	35,250	35,300	1.2
Cache	62,200	64,209	63,901	64,055	64,000	2.9
Carbon	24,600	24,403	23,568	23,986	24,000	2.4
Daggett	850	845	732	788	800	−5.9
Davis	157,800	161,414	160,189	160,802	160,800	1.9
Duchesne	13,600	14,173	13,925	14,049	14,050	3.3
Emery	12,900	13,183	12,321	12,752	12,750	−1.2
Garfield	3,850	3,982	3,916	3,949	3,950	2.6
Grand	8,100	8,158	7,759	7,958	7,950	−1.9
Iron	18,300	18,640	18,553	18,596	18,600	1.6
Juab	5,800	5,871	5,820	5,846	5,850	0.9
Kane	4,200	4,407	4,113	4,260	4,250	1.2
Millard	10,400	10,898	11,626	11,262	11,250	8.2
Morgan	5,200	5,288	5,354	5,321	5,300	1.9
Piute	1,400	1,431	1,559	1,495	1,500	7.1
Rich	2,400	2,355	2,142	2,248	2,250	−6.3
Salt Lake	655,000	668,821	663,217	666,019	666,000	1.7
San Juan	12,700	12,807	13,022	12,914	12,900	1.6
Sanpete	16,400	16,771	16,646	16,708	16,700	1.8
Sevier	15,600	15,867	15,456	15,662	15,650	0.3
Summit	11,400	11,620	11,799	11,710	11,700	2.6
Tooele	26,800	27,095	26,810	26,952	27,000	0.8
Uintah	24,000	24,950	24,383	24,666	24,600	2.5
Utah	235,500	241,505	239,768	240,636	240,700	2.2
Wasatch	8,700	8,870	8,816	8,843	8,850	1.7
Washington	29,600	30,645	30,909	30,777	30,800	4.1
Wayne	2,050	2,125	2,143	2,134	2,150	4.9
Weber	151,000	153,733	152,084	152,908	152,900	1.3
State Totals	1,560,000	1,594,482	1,580,541	1,587,508	1,587,500	1.8

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Division of Health Statistics
Department of Health

Lauri McCreary
Policy Planning and Budget
Department of Social Services

Doug Mc Donald
Utah State Tax Commission

Gery Moore
Division of Health Statistics
Department of Health

Joseph Neville
Office of Legislative Fiscal Analysis

Jewell Rasmussen
Department of Economics
University of Utah

Richard Smith
Education Support Services
Utah State Department of Education

Bill Stinner
Population Research Lab
Utah State University

Jeanine M. Taylor
State Office of Planning and Budget

Beginning with this issue of the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, substantial revisions have been made in the Utah Business Statistics. The major changes are: (1) The addition of national economic indicators; (2) The reduction in state data due to the discontinuing of some statistics previously published; (3) The sequence of items has been rearranged for easier accessibility; and (4) These numbers were calculated and formatted for the first time with the aid of a personal computer, under the direction of Azar Shahabi, Research Assistant.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1983	12 Month Average Oct. 1982	12 Month Average % Chg.
Total Personal Income (qtly.)	na	14,095.0	na	na	13,665.1	na
New Corporations (no.)	495	395	25.3	490.2	460.2	6.5
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	4,463.0	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	49.9	53.7	-7.1	55.6	57.2	-2.9
Lambs (cwt)	46.9	46.4	1.1	50.2	50.6	-0.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.2	13.2	0.0	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	81.0	65.0	24.6	77.4	64.9	19.3
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	26,936.0	na	na	na	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	131,500.0	90,700.0	45.0	487,108.3	87,408.3	457.3
Residential	82,000.0	48,000.0	70.8	61,633.3	38,408.3	60.5
Nonresidential	21,800.0	33,600.0	-35.1	37,550.0	36,050.0	4.2
Public Works and Utilities	27,700.0	9,100.0	204.4	387,950.0	12,966.7	2,891.9*
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	97,415.5	74,131.3	31.4	91,644.9	78,593.1	16.6
Residential	60,659.2	35,387.8	71.4	52,938.1	28,924.5	83.0
Nonresidential	24,409.3	25,760.9	-5.2	27,675.3	35,195.6	-21.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	12,347.0	12,982.6	-4.9	11,031.4	14,473.1	-23.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,345	788	70.7	1,179.0	626.1	88.3
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	657.2	649.4	1.2	650.2	643.3	1.1
Total Employed Persons	619.9	599.6	3.4	597.8	595.9	0.3
Unemployed Persons	37.3	49.8	-25.1	52.3	47.4	10.5
Percent Total Labor Force	5.7	7.7	-26.0	8.1	7.4	9.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	581.3	562.7	3.3	561.4	561.0	0.1
Manufacturing	89.3	83.8	6.6	84.2	87.0	-3.2
Mining	14.2	16.3	-12.9	14.1	19.2	-26.9
Contract Construction	33.1	29.1	13.7	28.0	27.2	2.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.2	36.1	3.0	35.8	35.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	34.7	34.2	1.5	34.1	34.7	-1.8
Retail Trade	100.5	97.9	2.7	98.5	97.2	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	28.6	26.8	6.7	27.8	26.5	4.9
Services[c]	113.9	110.9	2.7	110.7	107.9	2.6
Federal Government	36.9	36.7	0.5	37.2	37.2	-0.2
State Government[d]	35.2	34.2	2.9	34.1	33.1	3.1
Local Government[d]	57.9	56.7	2.1	57.1	55.7	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.2	37.9	6.1	39.0	38.7	0.8
Mining	43.0	43.6	-1.4	41.9	42.8	-2.0
Contract Construction	37.4	39.0	-4.1	37.9	37.9	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	37.7	36.7	2.7	37.5	37.2	0.9
Retail Trade	28.9	27.6	4.7	28.6	28.1	1.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,698.4	9,869.3	-52.4	9,887.4	10,187.7	-2.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,851.0	1,620.6	14.2	1,751.4	1,641.4	6.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	35,740.0	38,964.5	-8.3	89,933.1	85,177.2	5.6
Sales and Use Tax	6,633.8	8,022.4	-17.3	32,667.9	32,076.3	1.8
Motor Fuel Tax	3,124.9	7,079.4	-55.9	5,438.9	5,730.0	-5.1
Individual Income Tax	13,791.1	12,700.9	8.6	29,601.0	26,899.8	10.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	4,851.5	3,331.3	45.6	2,876.8	3,240.1	-11.2
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,023.0	996.0	2.7	1,070.8	1,022.1	4.8
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,489.8	4,269.4	5.2	4,201.9	3,959.6	6.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	2,732.9	1,719.1	59.0	2,317.6	1,904.9	21.7
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	7,150.9	6,951.5	2.9	7,351.4	7,506.1	-2.1
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,117.0	1,428.0	-21.8	1,226.2	1,414.2	-13.3
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	15,366.0[p]	15,421.0	-0.4	14,263.7	16,136.5	-11.6
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	497,944	515,986	-3.5	596,196.4	435,189.6	37.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	33,173	34,642	-4.2	34,964.8	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	258.4	na	na	310.0	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	796.7	667.0	19.4	952.1	1,032.3	-7.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	447,421	440,703	1.5	442,041.0	436,676.8	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	154,631	144,256	7.2	148,846.7	141,940.4	4.9
Electric Customers (residential)	407,337	396,353	2.8	405,265.4	399,383.8	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	38,522	37,180	3.6	38,577.4	37,939.6	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	398,472	392,069	1.6	401,191.6	391,910.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	527	551	-4.4	540.3	544.4	-0.8

*Reflects the impact of the construction of unit two of Intermountain Power Plant in Millard County.

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Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1983	12 Month Average Oct. 1982	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	48.0	46.6	3.0	45.9	45.6	0.6
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.7	-19.4	6.9	6.7	2.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,170.4	7,320.4	11.6	10,118.5	60,979.4	-83.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	108	78	38.5	160.1	63.6	151.8
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	306.5	597.0	-48.7	318.2	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	29,736	28,904	2.9	29,026.8	28,695.8	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,270	2,220	2.3	2,220.3	2,276.5	-2.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	40,781	39,875	2.3	40,541.3	39,654.2	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	45.2	43.9	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,898	36,912	2.7	37,402.3	36,460.2	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,571	6,281	4.6	6,421.7	6,012.5	6.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	301.1	289.7	3.9	292.1	289.5	0.9
Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.4	-33.8	7.2	6.9	3.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	48,876.0	25,111.8	94.6	42,487.9	37,117.2	14.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	750	332	125.9	570.1	217.6	162.0
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	5,801.6	10,674.0	-45.6	5,859.3	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	201,347	193,964	3.8	200,445.1	196,533.4	2.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	15,856	14,813	7.0	15,713.3	15,413.4	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	191,319	187,817	1.9	191,711.2	188,036.8	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	240	249	-3.6	246.3	247.8	-0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	208,895	205,845	1.5	207,059.5	204,897.7	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	101,653	95,005	7.0	97,637.5	93,958.8	3.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.2	65.2	3.1	63.7	64.1	-0.6
Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.6	-34.9	8.8	8.0	9.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,156.4	11,266.8	-27.6	9,577.8	7,500.3	27.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	94	90	4.4	100.8	59.1	70.5
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	685.9	1,352.9	-49.3	761.8	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	46,243	45,978	0.6	46,574.0	46,702.7	-0.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,969	5,147	-3.5	5,305.1	5,202.5	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	55,644	54,805.0	1.5	55,775.5	54,957.1	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67.0	0.0	66.3	69.0	-4.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,202	60,008	2.0	59,354.0	59,071.8	0.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,584	12,437	9.2	12,879.6	12,029.8	7.1
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.0	49.0	4.1	49.9	49.4	1.1
Unemployment Rate	7.3	9.4	-22.3	9.1	8.9	2.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,763.0	5,552.0	75.8	7,886.1	4,797.6	64.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	148	58	155.2	80.3	42.3	90.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	508.0	941.9	-46.1	542.0	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	49,352	48,746	1.2	49,121.6	48,470.8	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,355	4,324	0.7	4,368.4	4,314.1	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,206	44,646	1.3	45,299.5	44,742.5	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	85	-10.6	82.0	81.8	0.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	43,419	43,173	0.6	43,197.6	43,029.8	0.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,816	9,478	3.6	9,597.7	9,301.0	3.2

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:

[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

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NATIONAL DATA

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1983	12 Month Average Oct. 1982	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtly.)	na	3,109.6	na	na	3,060.1	na
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)	2,811.9	2,617.8	7.4	2,707.5	2,549.6	6.2
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	155.1	135.7	14.3	144.1	140.3	2.7
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	321.6	303.2	6.1	300.1	321.6	-6.7
Index of Leading Indicators	162.4^{p}	138.6	17.2	152.3	136.2	11.8
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	293.6	294.1	-0.2	296.0	287.1	3.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	285.7	279.6	2.2	283.2	276.7	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	326.8	320.7	1.9	321.5	312.5	2.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	305.0	295.5	3.2	296.6	290.5	2.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	362.9	338.7	7.1	353.6	323.1	9.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	425.1	425.0	.0	419.7	414.9	1.2
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	287.9	284.1	1.3	284.9	278.9	2.2
GNP Price Deflator (qtly.)	218.6^{p}	210.0	4.1	214.2	205.4	4.3
Employment (seasonaliy adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	111.9	110.8	1.0	111.3	109.9	1.2
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	102.6	99.2	2.8	100.2	99.7	0.5
Unemployment Rate	8.8	10.5	-16.2	10.0	9.3	7.0
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	16,226.8	12,359.2	31.3	15,895.3	12,507.7	27.1
Residential	8,221.4	5,548.6	48.2	7,445.4	4,577.7	62.6
Nonresidential	5,795.2	4,955.5	16.9	5,098.2	4,974.0	2.5
Non-Building	2,210.2	1,855.1	19.1	3,351.7	2,956.0	13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	145,153	101,949	42.4	137,221.7	82,928.3	65.5
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.71	7.75	12.4	8.5	11.2	-24.5
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.21	10.51	6.7	10.7	12.6	-15.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.	11.00	12.52	-12.1	10.9	15.6	-30.2
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.80	13.86	-14.9	12.4	14.8	-16.4

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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The Utah Economic Recovery of 1983-1984

By *Douglas A. Macdonald*[1]

Introduction

The Utah economy clearly did not recover from the 1981 - 1982 recession until the middle of 1983. To some extent the weather played a key role in inhibiting economic performance, bringing spot flooding and mudslides which "dampened" spring buying and economic activity. Certainly the great landslide at Thistle, Utah which cut off railroad and highway transportation from the coal fields to the West increased unemployment in that area of the state. Soft oil and uranium prices as well as decreasing copper prices kept unemployment high in other mining sectors. The year-over-year average of employment growth in 1983 was only 1 percent, but December, 1982 to December, 1983 employment (Chart 1) rose 4 percent. Retail sales also did not show much improvement until the second and third quarters of 1983, when they grew 7.5 and 11.9 percent respectively.

The outlook for the Utah economy in 1984 is considerably better than its performance during the first three years of this decade. Employment will increase at a 3.5 percent rate, creating 20,000 jobs. Nonagricultural wages and salaries should increase 9.2 percent due to a 5.5 percent average job compensation increase, and a 3.5 percent increase in number of jobs. Retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases will grow about 11.5 percent in 1984, following a 7.5 percent gain in 1983. Although the mining industry is expected to make only a partial recovery in 1984, growth is expected in (1) defense and aerospace manufacturing; (2) service industries including ski-related tourism, business and health services; and (3) local education employment. These expanding sectors will provide the impetus for personal income growth of 9.0 percent.

In this article, Utah's economic recovery in 1983-84 is described in terms of employment growth, retail sales, and business equipment purchases. In addition, the status of state government finances in 1983-84 is discussed, including recent tax legislation changes. Finally, an economic outlook for 1984 and the decade is presented.

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[1] Douglas A. Macdonald is a tax economist with the Utah State Tax Commission. The forecasts made in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Utah State Tax Commission, the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, or the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Employment

Utah non-agricultural employment turned around in the third quarter of 1983 after four straight quarters of employment losses (Table 1). Solid employment gains during the latter half of 1981 were squelched as Utah belatedly entered the recession during the first quarter of 1982. Utah employment was at its lowest ebb during the fourth quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983, when employment was 1 percent lower than the previous year's level. The estimated growth rate of 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983 significantly exceeds growth rates during the 1981 recovery.

Table 1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Quarter
1980 - 1983

	Nonagricultural Employment (millions)			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
1st Quarter	545.8	547.4	555.7	550.6
2nd Quarter	552.5	554.4	561.7	557.8
3rd Quarter	547.6	562.2	560.1	569.1
4th Quarter	557.2	568.2	561.7	583.3[a]
	Percent Change			
	80-81	81-82	82-83	
1st Quarter	.3	1.5	−0.9	
2nd Quarter	.3	1.3	−0.7	
3rd Quarter	2.7	−0.4	1.6	
4th Quarter	2.0	−1.1	3.9	

[a] Preliminary estimate.

Source: 1980-1982—Utah Department of Employment Security *Annual Report* 1980-1982, Vol. III, *Labor Market Information*. 1983—Records of the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Mining

Employment in Utah's mining industry peaked in 1981 at 20,300 (Table 2). The average price per barrel of Utah oil also peaked that year at $33.80. Taxable purchases by coal companies, oil and gas extractors and non-metallic mineral firms (except coal) rose from $98.6 million in 1980 to $186.6 million in 1981, up 89 percent. The oil exploration boom occurred along the northeastern corner of the state which borders Colorado and Wyoming. In 1981 a large oil field, Anschutz, was discovered along the Overthrust Belt in Summit County, which is expected to produce 5 to 10 million barrels per year in 1984. Production from this field is expected to offset natural decline in the state's older, large fields. Utah oil production might reach 30 million barrels in 1984, valued at $28.50 per barrel (Table 3).

After OPEC dropped its oil prices in early 1983 to $29.00 per barrel, drilling activities fell 27 percent sending Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett Counties (bordering Colorado) into a bust. In addition, by 1982 copper prices dropped to 73 cents per pound from $1.03 in 1980, forcing Kennecott-Utah Copper Division to lay off 2,400 workers, reducing its force by about 34 percent to 4,600.

Further reductions in mining employment occurred in 1983 as coal production, which reached an all-time high in 1982 at 17.6 million tons, dropped precipitously (32 percent) to about 14 million tons in 1983. Soft demand for uranium and steel forced employment cutbacks in those industries as well.

Although mining employment appears to have stabilized in 1983 at about 15,000 jobs, it is evident that the current U.S. recovery has done little to stimulate the specific mining sectors in Utah, except perhaps to stabilize further decline.

Construction

In contrast to the mining industry, construction employment rebounded sharply during 1983 (Table 2). Dwelling unit permits rose 91 percent in 1983 to 14,664. Single family permits rose 84.5 percent, but multiple-family units increased a notable 122 percent. Residential construction value increased a substantial 89 percent in 1983, more than offsetting a decline in nonresidential construction value of 28 percent. The permit value of nonresidential construction does not include, however, construction costs in 1983 for two large coal-fired power plants. The Intermountain Power Project (IPP) located in the central part of the state expended $502 million in 1983 on construction, substantially greater than the $159 million expended in 1982. Employment at IPP increased from 634 jobs in December, 1982 to 2,340 in November, 1983 and should peak in 1984 at about 3,200. The Bonanza Power Plant in Uintah County in the northeastern corner of the state expended about $200 million in 1983. In total these two power plants expended more than double the permit value of other nonresidential projects in the state, assisting in the growth of total nonresidential construction employment.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment in the latter half of 1983 rebounded close to 1981 levels. Not unlike

Table 2
Employment, Wages and Taxes for 1981 - 1984

Indicator	Units	Actual 1981	Actual 1982	Estimate 1983	Forecast 1984	Percent Change 81 to 82	Percent Change 82 to 83	Percent Change 83 to 84
Utah Employment	Thous.	558.4	559.3	565.0	585.0	0.2	1.0	3.5
Mining		20.3	18.2	13.9	14.5	−10.8	−23.6	4.3
Construction		28.3	26.9	28.6	32.0	−4.9	6.3	11.9
Manufacturing		89.3	85.7	85.3	90.0	−4.0	−0.5	5.5
Transportation, Com., Public Utilities		34.5	35.5	35.9	37.0	2.9	1.1	3.1
Trade		130.9	131.6	133.3	135.5	0.5	1.3	1.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate		26.3	26.6	28.1	29.0	1.1	5.6	3.2
Services		103.8	108.3	111.3	115.0	4.3	2.8	3.3
Government		124.9	126.5	128.7	132.0	1.3	1.7	2.6
Utah Wages and Salaries								
Average Nonagricultural Wage	Dollar	14,774	15,612	16,310	17,207	5.7	4.5	5.5
Total Nonagricultural Wages	$ Million	8,250.0	8,735.0	9,215.0	10,066	5.9	5.5	9.2
U.S. Disposable Income Rate	Percent	83.9	84.5	85.3	85.1	0.7	0.9	−0.2
Real Disposable Nonagricultural Wages	$ Million	3,547.0	3,567.0	3,644.0	3,783.0	0.6	2.2	3.8
Utah Personal Income	$ Million	12,854	13,788	14,630	15,941	7.3	6.1	9.0
Wage and Salary Distribution	$ Million	8,455.0	8,972.0	9,402.0	10,270	6.1	4.8	9.2
Other Labor Income	$ Million	754.0	855.0	930.0	986.0	13.4	8.8	6.0
Proprietors - Farm	$ Million	81.0	46.0	43.0	56.0	−43.2	−6.5	30.2
Proprietors — Non-Farm	$ Million	506.0	493.0	661.0	740.0	−2.6	34.1	12.0
Less: Social Insurance	$ Million	−674.0	−727.0	−763.0	−855.0	7.9	5.0	12.1
Residence Adjustment	$ Million	14.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	7.1	6.7	0.0
Dividends, Interest, Rent	$ Million	2,122.0	2,329.0	2,375.0	2,568.0	9.8	2.0	8.1
Transfer Payments	$ Million	1,595.0	1,805.0	1,966.0	2,160.0	13.2	8.9	9.9
State Tax Collections	FY	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85			
Sales and Use Taxes	$ Million	385.3	388.7	461.0	530.0	0.9	18.6	15.0
Sales Tax Speedup	$ Million			40.0	0.0			−100
Individual Income Taxes	$ Million	330.8	348.0	380.0	415.6	5.2	9.2	9.4
Corporate Income Taxes	$ Million	40.9	33.8	39.5	54.0	−17.4	16.9	36.7
Motor Fuel Taxes	$ Million	67.7	68.7	68.5	85.7	1.5	−0.3	25.1

Sources: 1981 - 1982 Data:

Utah Employment, Wages, Income: Utah Department of Employment Security.

U.S. Disposable Income: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Philadelphia, February 1984.

Real Wages and Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

1983 - 1984 Data: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Table 3
Economic Indicators for 1983 and 1984
Utah and United States

Economic Indicators	Units	Actual CY 1981	Actual CY 1982	Preliminary Actual CY 1983	Preliminary Forecast CY 1984	Percent Change 81-82	Percent Change 82-83	Percent Change 83-84
Production								
United States								
Real GNP	1972 $	1,503.00	1,485.00	1,536.00	1,613.00	−1.2	3.4	5.0
Steel and Mill Production	1967=100	102.30	62.200	76.90	87.10	−39.2	23.6	13.3
New Cars and Trucks	Million	8.50	8.00	9.40	10.80	−5.9	17.5	14.9
Housing Starts	Million	1.10	1.08	1.75	1.70	−1.8	62.0	−2.9
Mfg. Plant & Equip. Expansion	$ Billion	126.80	119.70	111.40	129.60	−5.6	−6.9	16.3
Utah								
Coal Production	M Tons	14.60	17.60	14.00	14.00	20.5	−20.5	0.0
Oil Production	M bbl	26.60	26.70	28.00	30.00	0.4	4.9	7.1
Dwelling Units	Thous.	9.30	7.70	14.70	16.00	−17.2	90.9	8.8
Residential Construction	$ Million	452.00	348.00	657.00	680.00	−23.0	88.8	3.5
Nonresidential Const.	$ Million	478.00	444.00	321.00	362.00	−7.1	−27.7	12.8
Consumer Indicators								
Utah								
Births	Thous.	41.40	41.50	39.40	41.00	0.2	−5.1	4.1
Deaths	Thous.	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.70	2.4	0.0	2.4
Net Migration	Thous.	13.00	7.00	3.40	7.70	−46.2	−149	—
Population	Thous.	1,520.00	1,560.00	1,587.50	1,627.50	2.6	1.8	2.5
Marriages and Divorces	Thous.	26.00	26.80	26.30	27.50	3.1	−1.9	4.6
United States								
Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	73.00	68.00	87.40	86.10	−6.8	28.5	−1.5
Retail Sales	$ Billion	87.30	89.50	98.60	108.10	2.5	10.2	9.6
Utah								
Gross Taxable Sales	$ Million	9,857.00	10,020.00	10,780.00	12,018.00	1.7	7.6	11.5
Prices								
United States								
Compensation/Hour	1977=100	145.90	158.30	167.80	177.10	8.5	6.0	5.5
Productivity/Hour	1977=100	105.20	106.60	113.10	118.30	1.3	6.1	4.6
GNP Deflator	1972=100	195.10	206.90	215.70	226.40	6.0	4.3	5.0
CPI December	1967=100	281.50	293.30	303.50	321.10	4.2	3.5	5.8
Copper Prices	$ per lb	0.84	0.73	0.77	0.72	−13.1	5.5	−6.5
Utah								
Crude Oil Prices	$ per bbl	33.80	30.80	30.00	28.50	−8.9	−2.6	−5.0
Reg. & Unleaded Gas FY	$ per gal	1.33	1.24	1.20	1.26	−6.8	−3.2	5.0
Financial								
United States								
Money Supply, M-2	$ Billion	1,794.90	1,959.50	2,214.70	2,410.40	9.2	13.0	8.8
Corporate Profits	$ Billion	227.00	174.20	211.70	260.20	−23.3	21.5	22.9
Fed. Budget Deficit	$ Billion	60.00	149.50	186.70	172.00	149.2	24.9	−7.9
Bank Prime Rate	Percent	18.87	14.86	10.79	11.57	−21.3	−27.4	7.2
90-Day Treas. Bills	Percent	14.08	12.18	8.61	9.08	−13.5	−29.3	5.5
New Home Convertible Mortgage Rates	Percent	14.17	14.47	12.40	12.60	2.1	−14.3	1.6
Consumer Installment Extensions	$ Billion	332.30	343.30	377.60	417.00	3.3	10.0	10.4

(Continued page 5)

Table 3 (Continued)

Sources: 1981 - 1983 Data
U.S. data except as listed below: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2. Philadelphia, February 1984.
Copper Prices: *Engineering News and Mining Journal*, February 1983.
Mortgage Rates: *Federal Home Loan Bank Board News*, March 8, 1983.

Utah Data
Coal Production: Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.
Oil Production: Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division
Construction: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Vital Statistics: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics.
Population: Utah Population Work Committee
Net Migration, Sales, Oil and Gas Prices: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

1984 Forecasts
U.S. forecasts except as listed below: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Philadelphia, February 1984.
Copper Prices and Mortgage Rates: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Utah forecasts except as listed below: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.
Population: Utah Population Work Committee.

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other states in 1982, manufacturing employment dropped 7.7 percent between the first quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983 – losing some 6,700 jobs. About 2,400 of those job losses were in primary metals and related to the Kennecott layoffs. Another 1,700 jobs were lost to workers employed with U.S. Steel Corporation in Utah County. Except for the transportation equipment sector which includes the Utah divisions of Morton Thiokol, Inc. and Hercules, Inc., declines in the other manufacturing sectors were widespread. Chemical and petroleum product employment dropped 600 jobs, down 14.6 percent. Most of the other sectors declined between 5 and 10 percent during 1982.

The steady performance of the transportation equipment sector throughout the recession was attributed to U.S. Department of Defense and NASA contracts. Department of Defense prime contract awards to Utah firms increased 61 percent in 1981, 39 percent in 1982, and 29 percent more in 1982 to over $722 million. In 1983 employment in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector increased 21 percent (December to December). Morton Thiokol, a producer of jet fuel and other products, and Hercules, Inc., which produces graphite and other rocket parts, are among the chief private sector employers in the state (Table 4).

Defense contracts were at least partially accountable for the 15 percent employment increase (December to December) in the electrical equipment and supplies sector in 1983. Two large defense contractors in this sector are Sperry Univac - Defense Systems Division and National Semiconductor Corporation. Sperry recently received a five-year contract amounting to $433 million to build shipboard computers for the U.S. Navy.

The entire manufacturing sector rose 8.5 percent from December, 1982 to December, 1983. Job declines, however, occurred in primary metals (copper, steel), food products, and in the refineries (chemical and petroleum products).

Services

In contrast to the manufacturing sector, Utah's service sector has steadily increased since 1981 (Table 2). Service employment grew 3.3 percent from December, 1982 to December, 1983, with personal, business, and amusement employment growing 4.4 percent. The opening of a new Sheraton Hotel in Salt Lake City and two new motels boosted hotel and other lodging places employment by 10 percent in 1983. The 2.3 percent growth in medical and other health services employment represents that industry's response to Utah's continued population growth as well as Utah's role as a center for specialized health care within the intermountain region.

Government

Federal government employment represents a relatively important, though gradually diminishing, share of Utah's total employment. In December 1983, 6.3 percent of Utah's work force was employed by the federal government compared to 3 percent nationwide. The federal government's presence is attributed to its ownership of 60 percent of Utah land, several key military installations in northern Utah (Hill Air Force Base, Ogden Defense Depot,

Table 4
Utah's Largest Employers[a]
Fourth Quarter, 1983

Rank	SIC[b]	Name	Employment Range
1	9711	U.S. Hill Air Force Base	10,000 and Over
2	8221	Brigham Young University	10,000 and Over
3	8221	University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	10,000 and Over
4	8211	Granite School District	6,000 to 6,999
5	4811	Mountain Bell	6,000 to 6,999
6	1021	Kennecott Inc.	5,000 to 5,999
7	8211	Jordan School District	5,000 to 5,999
8	3724	Morton Thiokol Inc.	5,000 to 5,999
9	3573	Sperry Univac	4,000 to 4,999
10	5311	ZCMI	4,000 to 4,999
11	4911	Utah Power & Light Company	3,000 to 3,999
12	9711	Tooele Army Depot	3,000 to 3,999
13	9199	Salt Lake County	3,000 to 3,999
14	3312	U.S. Steel Corporation	3,000 to 3,999
15	8221	Utah State University	3,000 to 3,999
16	3728	Hercules Inc.	3,000 to 3,999
17	8211	Davis County School District	3,000 to 3,999
18	4311	U.S. Post Office	3,000 to 3,999
19	8211	Salt Lake School District	3,000 to 3,999
20	8211	Alpine School District	2,000 to 2,999
21	6025	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000 to 2,999
22	9311	U.S. Internal Revenue Service	2,000 to 2,999
23	4011	Union Pacific Railroad	2,000 to 2,999
24	8062	LDS Hospital	2,000 to 2,999
25	5912	Grand Central Inc.	2,000 to 2,999
26	8211	Weber County School District	2,000 to 2,999
27	5411	Smith's Food King	2,000 to 2,999
28	5411	Albertson's	2,000 to 2,999
29	9199	Salt Lake City Corporation	2,000 to 2,999
30	3841	Deseret Medical Inc.	2,000 to 2,999
31	8221	Weber State College	2,000 to 2,999
32	4923	Mountain Fuel Supply Company	1,000 to 1,999
33	9621	Utah Department of Transportation	1,000 to 1,999
34	3679	National Semiconductor Corporation	1,000 to 1,999
35	9711	U.S. Defense Depot - Ogden	1,000 to 1,999
36	5411	Safeway Stores	1,000 to 1,999
37	5311	J.C. Penney Company, Inc.	1,000 to 1,999
38	5311	Sears Roebuck & Company	1,000 to 1,999
39	8062	Holy Cross Hospital	1,000 to 1,999
40	8062	Veterans Administration Hospital	1,000 to 1,999

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[a] The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is believed to be one of the largest employers in Utah; however, no employment figures are available.

[b] Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Service, February 1984.

Tooele Army Depot) as well as the regional Internal Revenue Service Processing Center.

State and local government employment also comprises a higher percent of employment (16.0 percent) than the nation (14.2) due to large demands for public education. Its growth is consistent with population trends in Utah – 2.6 percent in 1983.

Trade; Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

These three sectors have experienced steady employment growth in the past two years. The development of the Western Airlines hub at Salt Lake City International Airport gave the transportation sector a boost in 1982 which partially offset employment declines of other air carriers, railroads and trucking firms. Finance, insurance and real estate employment which leveled off during 1981 and the first half of 1982, began to increase in the third quarter and registered gains of 5.7 percent in 1983.

The eventual export of electricity from two large power plants will lend strength in future years to the public utilities sector.

Retail Sales, Services and Business Equipment Purchases

The sales data published by the Utah State Tax Commission in recent years have aided economists in understanding the complexity of Utah's economy, as well as significant structural shifts within its component parts. Sales by industry for the state, counties, and major cities have been derived from the quarterly sales and use tax remittances of Utah businesses.[2] Sales in the mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade sectors to a large extent represent purchases of equipment or component parts which become part of a structure. As of the third quarter of 1983, these purchases were still in decline, dropping from $758 million in the third quarter of 1981 to the $644 million level in 1983's third quarter.

Despite the recession retail sales increased during 1982 over 5 percent, performing substantially better than U.S. retail sales which increased 2.7 percent (in current dollars). Retail trade fell behind national growth rates in the first two quarters of 1983, however. A combination of over-production of coal and the Thistle landslide which shut off Utah's coal fields from its western railroad routes sent Utah unemployment into a "saddle" effect just as the nation's unemployment rate began to drop. A very wet spring along with a rapid thaw in late May – early June combined to flood Utah's streams and rivers. Spot flooding occurred and mudslides endangered the lives of a few hundred people. Retail sales did slow due to cautious and restrained consumer buying during these apprehensive times. Then in the third quarter of 1983 pent-up demand for consumer goods was unleashed as retail sales increased 11.9 percent over 1982's third quarter sales.

The leading sectors in Utah's recovery during the third quarter of 1983 were durable goods sales, specifically building and garden (up 26.2 percent), motor vehicle dealers (up 26.9 percent), and furniture and home furnishing (up 22.1 percent). These interest-sensitive sectors fared quite well as interest rates declined from 1982 peaks and as real disposable income grew due to increasing employment and lower inflation rates. New dwelling units, up 91 percent in Utah during 1983, certainly had an impact on building and garden and the furniture sectors. A 26.8 percent increase of new car and truck sales in Utah can be explained by significantly improved consumer confidence and rapidly decelerating unemployment.

Although sales increases of nondurable goods did not reach double-digit levels, they did better than the 3.8 percent inflation rate. Sales at food stores grew 8.3 percent, while those at eating and drinking places increased 9.8 percent. Sales at general merchandise and apparel stores were up moderately at 4.5 and 5.8 percent rates, respectively.

After two consecutive years of 17 percent increases (1981 and 1982) sales of goods and taxable services in Utah's service sector registered only moderate gains in 1983. Lodging sales declined in the third quarter compared to the previous year's sales, suggesting that tourists were discouraged from visiting Utah due to widespread news reports about flooding and mudslides. The decreases in expenditures for services may also reflect a change in consumer spending preferences, i.e., purchasing a new automobile versus repairing an older vehicle.

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[2] Sales tax is applied to sales and rentals of tangible personal property (except that which becomes integral to a product) as well as repairs to personal property, admissions, meals, and lodging. Use tax is levied upon out-of-state purchases and rentals of tangible property intended for use in Utah. The purchaser is required to remit use tax; however, the tax is not applicable if sales tax on the property was paid in the state in which the property was purchased.

Quarterly sales data are published in *Gross Retail Sales and Purchases in the State of Utah*, Utah State Tax Commission.

State Government Finances

As fiscal year 1982-83 came to a close, state finance officials became acutely aware that the state was headed toward a $20 to $30 million General Fund (and Uniform School Fund) deficit. The Governor's 2.75 percent budget reduction initiated earlier in the year would not fill the gap created by falling withholding taxes and flat sales tax growth. A special legislative session which met late in June allowed the state to transfer $31 million held in other funds to be used in the 1982-83 year. One large source transferred, due to a favorable ruling by the State Supreme Court, was royalty earnings from the State Land Fund. The state also expended funds normally held in trust for protested tax payments amounting to $10 million. Due to additional agency savings of over $50 million particularly in capital outlay, the state ended the fiscal year with an $11 million surplus.

The reworking of 1983-84 revenue forecasts in June, 1983 tempered by skidding receipts in almost every major category convinced the Utah Legislature to institute a "temporary" sales tax of ½ percent between October 1, 1983 and September 30, 1984. As with the Emergency Revenue Act of 1933 which instituted Utah's sales tax temporarily, the tax hike was made indefinite during the January, 1984 budget session.

With Utah having the highest birth rate in the nation, the Utah public school system has been challenged to meet the demands of school enrollment increases which have been growing 3.2 percent per year since 1980. This compares to a 1 percent growth rate in the 1970's. The strain is particularly acute in suburbs with young families along the Wasatch Front. In response to growing class size, as well as to national and state education task forces which have demonstrated the need for improvements to the existing system, Governor Scott M. Matheson proposed a 17 percent increase in the State Supported Minimum School Program for the 1984-85 budget. His proposal included a 4 percent funding increase for growth in the numbers of students, a 6 percent salary increase and the balance going for education reforms, such as a four-level career ladder and special purpose programs designed to improve productivity.

In the face of an historically, fiscally conservative, veto-proof, Republican Legislature, Governor Matheson recommended increasing General Fund spending statewide by 16.8 percent. But revenue forecasters foresaw only an 8.6 percent increase in revenues during fiscal year 1984-85. In order to finance the 16.8 percent spending increase, the governor called for $148 million in General Fund tax increases. The largest tax package proposal in Utah history included increasing individual income taxes 10 percent by allowing only 25 percent of federal income taxes as a deduction and enlarging the brackets to lighten the load on lower and middle incomes. The Governor also proposed to continue the ½ percent sales tax increase, broaden the sales tax base to include non-medical professional services, increase the corporate income tax rate from 4 to 6 percent and increase the severance tax on oil and natural gas from 2 to 6 percent. He also proposed a three cent per gallon hike (from 11 cents to 14 cents) in the gasoline and diesel tax to augment the Transportation Fund.

The 1984 Legislature adopted half of the governor's proposals, which will raise about $75 million in new revenue. As mentioned above, the state sales tax rate was extended indefinitely at 4-5/8 percent. The Legislature increased the corporate income tax rate from 4 to 5 percent and doubled the severance tax on oil and gas companies from 2 to 4 percent. The Legislature also increased the gasoline tax to the Governor's recommended level at 14 cents per gallon. Neither the restructuring of the individual income tax, nor the extension of sales tax to non-medical professional services were given a hearing, even at the committee level. Instead of requiring large sales taxpayers to remit sales taxes monthly, as the Governor proposed, for the purpose of funding one-time flooding expenses, the 1984 Legislature required large taxpayers (with annual tax liability in excess of $96,000) to file April and May taxes early, on June 15 each year.

In September, 1983 the price of copper began to dip below 70 cents per pound, putting extreme pressures upon Kennecott Copper Division of SOHIO. Kennecott had managed to survive continual price declines since 1981 as about 20 percent of its revenues came from gold and silver. After significant layoffs in 1982 the company still was in the red as metal prices dipped lower and lower. On the basis of possibly investing upwards of $400 million to modernize its open-pit mine, Kennecott (and eventually the entire mining industry) made a strong pitch to the 1984 Utah Legislature to:

1. Exempt from sales and use tax, new construction, expansion or modernization in excess of $200,000 per year of any mine, mill, reduction work, smelter, refinery

(except for oil and gas refineries) for ten years;

2. Exclude from assessed value, construction work in progress (CWIP) on improvements and personal property, thus exempting it from the property tax.

Consultants estimated the annual cost to the state of the sales tax proposal at about $5 million per year and $20 million per year for the property tax abatement. Since the Kennecott share of the latter tax cut would have been only 11 percent of the total, the property tax proposal was not very well targeted and was not passed. On the other hand, the sales tax exemption could be legally specified to the mining industry, thereby Kennecott's share of the relief would be about 55 percent. The Legislature approved the sales tax exemption but limited the duration to five years and increased the exemption floor to $500,000 per year.

A Brighter Utah Economy in 1984

Due to the recent, stunning increases in Utah employment coupled with favorable short term prospects in Utah's manufacturing, services, construction and government sectors, the economic outlook is bullish for Utah during 1984. Employment in Utah is estimated at 585,000 jobs for 1984 (Table 2) an increase of 20,000 jobs over 1983. Significant increases in the manufacturing sector are foreseen where about 5,000 jobs will be created. About 2,000 new jobs alone will be added due to Hercules' expansion in rocket motors and lightweight graphite fibers production. In addition, Morton Thiokol will be hiring workers in response to a recent $220 million contract with NASA to build space shuttle motors. A Utah State Tax Commission supply/demand model estimates that Utah housing starts will continue to climb by almost 9 percent in 1984 to 16,000 units from the 14,664 starts in 1983. About 1,000 additional construction jobs will be created as the $5.8 billion Intermountain Power Project phases into peak construction during 1984. Thus, construction employment will be increasing about 12 percent. Both the services and government sectors should continue to grow due to continued population growth of about 3 percent and an improving tourism picture.

The 3.5 percent job growth combined with 5.5 percent growth in compensation will increase nonagricultural wages (Table 2) by 9.2 percent in 1984. Real disposable nonagricultural wages in Utah should grow about 3.8 percent, a factor which bodes well for consumer spending. Personal income should grow commensurately with wages, at about 9 percent during 1984. Incorporated in this estimate are 12 percent increases in proprietor's income and social security taxes, offsetting each other. The increases in all proprietors' income of $92 million offset the increases in social security taxes of $92 million. Dividends, interest, and rent are expected to rebound about 8 percent in 1984.

Retail sales which only grew 1.8 percent in 1982 began to slowly increase during the middle of 1983, then sharply escalated during the second half of 1983. Recent collections at the State Tax Commission indicate that fourth quarter sales have increased 16 percent.

Retail sales and services are expected to grow about 9.5 percent in 1984. Business equipment purchases may grow over 16 percent in 1984, due primarily to a very weak 1983 growth of only 4.1 percent. Overall retail sales, services and business equipment purchases should grow 11.5 percent in 1984 with strong gains in the first three quarters, followed by a tapering off in the fourth quarter of 1984.

Forecast for the 1980's

- Over the next five years population will grow about 2.5 percent per year, compared to the 3.3 percent compounded annual growth rate experienced in the 1970's.

- Employment growth will probably average between 2 and 3 percent in the 1980's compared to the 6 percent growth rate in the last decade.

- Assuming employment will increase by a forecasted 3.5 percent in 1984, growth during the first four years of this decade will only be 1.4 percent per year.

- Modest growth in the mining industry during the middle and late 1980's will be offset by expansion of defense and space-related manufacturing, biomedical research and engineering, and recreation and business services.

- Real income growth of about 4 to 5 percent per year in the 1980's will be induced by growth in these industries together with increased residentiary demands. This compares with 5.5 percent real income growth between 1970 and 1980 and about a 3.8 percent real growth rate between 1980 and 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1982	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1983	1982	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (qtly.)	na	14,095.0	na	na	13,726.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	462	389	18.8	496.3	455.9	8.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,397	5,215	3.5	5,152.4	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)						
Lambs (cwt)	51.9	54.5	-4.8	55.4	57.1	-3.0
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	51.0	43.6	17.0	50.8	50.8	.0
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	13.3	13.4	-0.7	12.9	12.9	-0.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	82.0	74.0	10.8	78.1	65.6	19.0
	28,489.0	na	na	na	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):						
Residential	150,700.0	133,700.0	12.7	488,525.0	89,908.3	443.4
Nonresidential	79,700.0	38,300.0	108.1	65,083.3	39,083.3	66.5
Public Works and Utilities	31,700.0	32,600.0	-2.8	37,475.0	33,383.3	12.3
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	39,300.0	62,800.0	-37.4	385,991.7	17,450.0	2,112.0
Residential	81,702.1	64,279.2	27.1	93,096.8	78,491.5	18.6
Nonresidential	44,751.7	28,991.7	54.4	54,251.4	29,182.3	85.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	28,685.2	23,079.0	24.3	28,142.5	34,455.0	-18.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	8,265.2	12,208.5	-32.3	10,702.8	14,854.2	-27.9
	955	564	69.3	1,211.6	629.6	92.4
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):						
Total Employed Persons	656.3	647.9	1.3	650.9	644.4	1.0
Unemployed Persons	617.4	594.2	3.9	599.8	595.6	0.7
Percent Total Labor Force	38.8	53.7	-27.7	51.1	48.8	4.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	5.9	8.3	-28.9	7.9	7.6	4.0
Manufacturing	583.1	562.0	3.8	563.1	560.5	0.5
Mining	89.4	83.0	7.7	84.7	86.4	-1.9
Contract Construction	14.4	15.6	-7.7	14.0	18.7	-25.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	32.3	28.1	14.9	28.3	27.1	4.7
Wholesale Trade	36.8	35.8	2.8	35.9	35.4	1.3
Retail Trade	34.6	34.2	1.2	34.2	34.6	-1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	102.7	99.3	3.4	98.8	97.2	1.6
Services[c]	28.9	27.0	7.0	28.0	26.6	5.3
Federal Government	113.7	110.2	3.2	111.0	108.3	2.5
State Government[d]	36.8	36.7	0.3	37.2	37.3	-0.2
Local Government[d]	35.5	34.6	2.6	34.2	33.2	3.1
Average Weekly Hours:	58.3	57.5	1.4	57.2	55.8	2.4
Manufacturing						
Mining	40.6	38.8	4.6	39.2	38.6	1.5
Contract Construction	41.1	43.2	-4.9	41.7	42.7	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	36.2	39.1	-7.4	37.6	37.9	-0.8
Retail Trade	37.9	36.5	3.8	37.6	37.1	1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	28.4	27.9	1.8	28.7	28.1	1.9
	5,544.5	11,149.3	-50.3	9,420.4	10,640.5	-11.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,865.7	1,588.5	17.5	1,774.5	1,633.8	8.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	201,424.3	169,398.4	18.9	92,601.9	85,634.6	8.1
Sales and Use Tax	94,611.9	85,615.5	10.5	33,417.6	32,105.8	4.1
Motor Fuel Tax	5,725.5	41,195.2	36.5	5,566.5	5,950.7	-6.5
Individual Income Tax	55,220.2	48,079.2	14.9	30,196.1	26,867.5	12.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,637.7	878.4	86.4	2,940.1	3,279.1	-10.3
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,103.9	1,002.9	10.1	1,079.2	1,020.8	5.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,111.3	4,190.1	-1.9	4,195.3	3,956.6	6.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	1,537.8	1,537.8	0.0	2,317.6	1,865.2	24.3
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	6,057.9	6,057.9	0.0	7,351.4	7,284.7	0.9
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,082.0	1,312.0	-17.5	1,207.0	1,413.7	-14.6
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	14,892.0	15,472.0	-3.7	14,215.3	15,972.8	-11.0
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	495,563	508,407	-2.5	595,126.1	452,744.0	31.4
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	27,209	30,439	-10.6	34,695.6	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	784.4	895.[illegible]	-12.4	300.8	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	309.4	322.7	-4.1	951.0	1,031.5	-7.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	449,072	440,788	1.9	442,731.3	437,150.7	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	155,973	145,144	7.5	149,749.1	142,456.8	5.1
Electric Customers (residential)	410,002	405,035	1.2	404,793.6	399,869.9	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	39,202	37,726	3.9	38,630.9	37,917.0	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	402,864	396,525	1.6	401,719.8	392,520.4	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	524	550	-4.7	538.1	544.1	-1.1

*Reflects the impact of the construction of unit two of Intermountain Power Plant in Millard County.

Utah Business Statistics

	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1982	Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average 1982	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	47.1	46.2	1.9	46.0	45.6	0.8
Unemployment Rate	5.4	7.0	-22.9	6.7	6.8	-1.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,660.9	8,340.6	3.8	10,145.2	60,982.5	-83.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	122	82	48.8	163.4	66.7	145.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	291.5	301.0	-3.2	317.4	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	29,933	24,431	22.5	29,485.3	28,362.2	4.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,276	1,789	27.2	2,260.8	2,243.2	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	41,163	40,049	2.8	40,634.2	39,716.7	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	45.0	44.1	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,167	36,969	0.5	37,418.8	36,541.8	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,628	6,285	5.5	6,450.3	6,041.4	6.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	303.8	291.0	4.4	293.1	289.4	1.3
Unemployment Rate	5.1	7.7	-33.8	7.0	7.1	-2.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	42,056.6	33,946.9	23.9	43,163.7	38,177.8	13.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	426	170	150.6	591.4	223.4	164.7
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	5,465.9	5,148.8	6.2	5,885.7	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	202,393	206,012	-1.8	200,143.5	197,376.7	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	16,032	15,527	3.3	15,755.3	15,424.3	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	193,843	190,004	2.0	192,031.1	188,266.5	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	250	-4.4	245.3	247.4	-0.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	209,731	206,150	1.7	207,357.9	205,124.1	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	102,591	95,174	7.8	98,255.6	94,201.8	4.3
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.5	65.1	3.7	63.9	64.0	-0.2
Unemployment Rate	5.9	9.7	-39.2	8.5	8.3	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,920.7	3,507.3	125.8	9,945.6	7,277.8	36.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	101	51	98.0	104.9	60.3	73.9
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	721.3	671.9	7.4	766.0	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	46,937	46,132	1,7	45,755.3	46,613.8	-1.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,400	5,193	4.0	5,252.8	5,195.8	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,284	55,542.0	1.3	55,837.3	55,031.0	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	66.0	-1.5	66.2	68.6	-3.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,448	60,059	2.3	59,469.8	59,050.4	0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,709	12,537	9.3	12,977.3	12,088.0	7.4
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.2	49.3	3.9	50.1	49.4	1.4
Unemployment Rate	7.4	9.8	-24.5	8.9	9.0	-0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,970.3	4,172.0	19.1	7,952.6	4,748.5	67.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	63	33	90.9	82.8	39.3	110.6
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	535.2	453.7	18.0	548.7	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	49,640	48,882	1.6	49,184.8	48,530.8	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,403	4,343	1.4	4,373.4	4,319.6	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,306	45,063	0.5	45,319.8	44,785.8	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	83	-8.4	81.4	81.8	-0.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,288	43,169	2.6	43,290.8	43,052.8	0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,959	9,659	3.1	9,622.7	9,350.2	2.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks
and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:
[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

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NATIONAL DATA

	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1982	Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1983	1982	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtly.)	3,437.3	3,109.6	10.5	3,281.4	3,056.5	7.1
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)	[illegible]	2,611.1	7.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.4
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	155.5	134.9	15.3	155.8	139.3	4.7
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	319.5	-5.6
Index of Leading Indicators	162.2	139.4	16.2	[illegible]	136.4	13.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	303.5	294.0	3.2	297.9	288.2	3.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	285.3	279.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	277.5	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	297.5	291.1	2.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	364.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	325.9	9.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	419.3	[illegible]	-0.8	[illegible]	415.6	0.9
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	286.5	284.5	[illegible]	285.3	279.8	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (qtly.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.0	[illegible]	206.2	4.2
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	[illegible]	110.9	[illegible]	111.4	110.1	1.2
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	102.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.5	99.6	0.9
Unemployment Rate	[illegible]	10.7	[illegible]	9.8	9.5	2.6
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	15,305.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,092.9	12,784.3	25.9
Residential	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,596.2	4,755.7	59.7
Nonresidential	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,182.1	4,982.0	4.0
Non-Building	[illegible]	[illegible]	-15.8	3,316.1	3,046.6	8.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	141,558	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86,997.2	60.3
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.71	8.05	8.1	8.5	11.0	-22.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	[illegible]	10.18	[illegible]	10.8	12.4	-12.9
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.00	11.85	-7.2	10.8	15.2	-28.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	13.82	[illegible]	10.9	13.3	14.6	-16.1

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

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SKIING IN UTAH — Its Contribution to The Economy

By *Constance C. Steffen,* Research Analyst

Introduction

The ski industry is becoming increasingly more visible in Utah. Ski-related development in the Park City area in the past few years has been dramatic. Deer Valley, a first-class resort, opened in 1981 and hundreds of luxurious condominiums as well as many new restaurants and stores have been built. Development of new condominiums and a hotel is presently underway at Brian Head, and plans are being pursued to make Snow Basin a major destination ski area and to build a new resort on Heritage Mountain near Provo.

The growing presence of the ski industry prompted the Utah Ski Association and the State Division of Industrial Development to commission a study of the impacts of skiing on the Utah economy. This article summarizes the findings the study which was conducted by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.[1]

Objectives of the research were to measure the economic impacts of skiing in Utah in terms of the revenue, employment, wages, as well as state and local taxes generated by the sport. The direct impacts of skiing to the state's economy are derived from three sources of revenue. The major source is the expenditures of skiers, both residents and non-residents on ski trips. Resident skiers also make considerable purchases of ski equipment, apparel, and accessories within the state prior to their visits to the resorts; therefore, the purchases of ski products by persons not on ski trips is another source of ski revenue. In addition, all sales and earned income of Utah's 14 ski areas, whether or not the sales were made to skiers, are considered to be ski-related.

Methodology

The direct impacts of skiing on the economy are difficult to determine because many different industry sectors are affected. When skiers visit Utah, they purchase a wide variety of goods and services, generating revenue at ski areas, hotels, restaurants, ski shops, gasoline service stations, food stores, etc. Measurement of skiing's impact is further complicated, because the businesses providing services to skiers are generally small businesses, which means thousands of establishments within the state are the recipients of ski revenue.

In this study, many sources of data were incorporated to estimate skiing's impact. Ski areas, lodging facilities, ski shops and sporting goods stores, as well as some ground transportation companies, were surveyed about their revenue, employment, payroll, tax payments, and their business attributed to skiing. Since surveys of these businesses would reveal only a portion of the total revenue generated by skiing, previous studies of skiers' expenditures in Utah and other states were examined. Expenditure patterns of resident and non-resident skiers were determined, based on the expenditure patterns of skiers in Utah during the 1978/1979 ski season, the last season in which skiers throughout the state were surveyed regarding their purchases while on ski trips.[2] The expenditure patterns delineate the proportions of spending allocated for skiing, lodging, food, transportation, entertainment, and miscellaneous purchases of goods and services.

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[1] Constance C. Steffen, *The Impact of Skiing on the Utah Economy*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1984.

Other sources of data used in the computation of the direct impacts were sales and transient room tax records of the Utah State Tax Commission, air traffic reports of Salt Lake City International Airport, and lodging statistics gathered by the Park City Chamber of Commerce.

Direct Impacts of Skiing

The amount of revenue generated by each of the three sources of ski-related revenue is presented below along with brief explanations of the procedures employed in the derivation of revenue. Following the discussions of each revenue source, the total direct impacts in terms of revenue, employment, wages, and taxes are described. In compiling the total impacts, techniques were implemented to avoid double-counting which would otherwise result if the impacts of the three revenue sources were simply added together.

Ski Area Revenue

Twelve ski areas reported revenue by source for fiscal years 1981/1982 and 1982/1983 in the surveys. In each year, total ski area revenues exceeded $50 million, with revenues in the 1981/1982 fiscal year slightly higher than in 1982/1983. The apparent small decrease in total revenues is a misleading indicator of ski area business, because all revenue sources registered significant increases except real estate, which declined by $9.6 million. The difference in the real estate sales figures is explained by the substantial land sales made by Deer Valley Resort in its initial year of operation in 1981/1982.

The significant increase in revenue from all other sources is especially impressive in light of the high rates of unemployment which persisted throughout the winter of 1982/1983. The performance of the ski areas last year suggests that this industry is relatively unaffected by downturns in the business cycle.

A conservative estimate of total ski area revenue in 1982/1983 for all 14 Utah ski areas is $51.2 million. Of this total, $5.9 million was generated during the off-season, July - November and May - June.

Resident Skier Expenditures

The first step in deriving resident skier expenditures during the 1982/1983 ski season was to determine their distribution of expenditures by category. The percents assigned to lodging, skiing, food, retail/services, transportation, and entertainment as listed in Table 1, are identical to the actual spending patterns of skiers in 1978/1979. No adjustments were made to the 1978/1979 figures, because the factors which influence resident spending, i.e., relative prices, distance from place of residence to ski areas, do not appear to have changed in any dramatic or obvious manner in the past five years. Another consideration was the remarkable stability of resident skier spending habits in the past. The 1978/1979 pattern differs minimally from the distribution of resident skier expenditures in 1974/1975.[3]

The next step was to estimate resident expenditures within the skiing category which includes purchases of lift tickets, ski lessons, and equipment rentals. Sales of lift tickets to residents were calculated with data provided in the ski area surveys, and their expenditures for lessons and rentals were estimated based on previous surveys of skiers. Residents were estimated to have spent $15.6 million for lift tickets, lessons, and equipment rentals combined. If skiing expenditures were 70.9 percent of the total, then total resident expenditures were $22 million during the 1982/1983 season.

Expenditures in other categories were estimated by multiplying the percentages assigned to each

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[2] John D. Hunt and Gary Cadez, *Ski Utah! A Report of the Industry*, Institute of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Utah State University, (Logan, Utah, 1979).

[3] John D. Hunt, 1976 and 1979.

Table 1
Expenditures of Skiers on Ski Trips in Utah
1982-1983 Ski Season

Type of Expenditure	Utah Residents Percent of Total	Utah Residents Expenditures (Mil. of Dollars)	Non-Residents Percent of Total	Non-Residents Expenditures (Mil. of Dollars)
Lodging	3.2	$ .7	28.0	$24.6
Skiing	70.9	15.6	22.3	19.6
Food	13.5	3.0	26.5	23.3
Retail/Services	6.1	1.3	11.4	10.0
Transportation	5.1	1.1	8.0	7.0
Entertainment	1.2	.3	3.8	3.3
Total	100.0	$22.0	100.0	$87.8

Source: *The Impact of Skiing on the Utah Economy* (Salt Lake City: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, February, 1984).

category by total spending, $22 million. Food expenditures of $3 million rank a distant second behind skiing expenses. In the case of residents, food expenditures generally reflect purchases of meals and beverages from restaurants. Groceries would be included only if they were purchased during the ski trip. Resident purchases of miscellaneous goods and services, such as ski accessories and child care, amounted to $1.3 million. Transportation expenses, i.e., gasoline and bus fare, were $1.1 million. Lodging expenses of $.7 million indicate that resident skiers occasionally made overnight ski trips. Last year it is estimated that residents spent $.3 million on entertainment other than skiing while on ski trips. This category includes expenditures for video games, barhopping, professional sporting events, and other amusements.

Non-resident Skier Expenditures

Spending patterns of non-resident skiers in 1982/1983 were presumed to be somewhat different from those in 1978/1979. The development of many new stores and restaurants in Park City, Brian Head, and Salt Lake City in the past five years has created new spending opportunities for skiers. Skiers visiting Utah in 1982/1983 were expected to spend relatively more for food and miscellaneous goods than in 1978/1979. To adjust for this expected change in purchasing behavior, the percentages for the food and retail/services categories were raised slightly and the lodging and skiing percentages were diminished. The predicted distribution of non-resident skier expenditures for 1982/1983 is listed in Table 1.

Total spending for skiing and lodging were calculated with information provided in the ski area and lodging surveys. Non-resident skiers' purchases in these two categories were determined by subtracting out resident skier spending from the totals. Knowing the distribution of non-resident expenditures and the levels of their lodging and skiing purchases, expenditures for the remaining categories and the total could be estimated. As depicted in Table 1, non-resident skiers spent approximately $87.8 million in 1982/1983 with the greatest proportions spent for lodging, $24.6 million; food, $23.3 million; and skiing, $19.6 million.

Another perspective of skier expenditures is provided in Table 2, Skier Expenditures per Skier Visit. Resident expenditures of $18.75 per skier-visit and non-resident expenditures of $73.75 per skier-visit were calculated by dividing total spending by 1,173,795 resident skier-visits and 1,190,494 non-resident skier-visits.[4]

Ski Product Sales and Rentals

Of the 80 ski shops and sporting good stores surveyed, 26 reported their revenue from sales and rentals of alpine and nordic ski equipment, apparel, and accessories. According to these stores, sales and rentals of ski goods amounted to $10.4 million, of which $5.5 million was attributed to purchases by non-residents.

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[4] Skier-visit is defined as one person skiing all or part of a day.

Table 2
Skier Expenditures Per Skier Visit[a]
1982-1983 Ski Season

	Residents[b]	Non-Residents[b]
Lodging	$ .60	$20.66
Skiing	13.29	16.46
Food	2.56	19.57
Retail/Services	1.11	8.40
Transportation	.94	5.88
Entertainment	.26	2.77
Total	$18.74	$73.75

[a] Skier-visit is defined as one person skiing all or part of a day.

[b] The sum of the various types of expenditures do not equal the total due to rounding.

Source: *The Impact of Skiing on the Utah Economy* (Salt Lake City: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, February, 1984).

Representatives of UDISCO, the parent company of Wolfe's Sportsmans Headquarters and Sunset Sports Centers, have estimated that ski product sales in Utah are a $20 - $25 million business.[5] The survey results and the comments of the UDISCO representatives indicate that sales and rentals of ski equipment, apparel and accessories were approximately $25 million in 1982/1983.

Total Ski Revenue

Total revenue attributed to skiing was approximately $131.6 million in 1982/1983. This calculation was made by aggregating ski area revenue, skiers' expenditures other than at ski areas, and sales of ski products made to persons not on ski trips.

Ski Employment

The revenue generated by skiing results in the creation of nearly 4,000 jobs throughout the Utah economy. This employment figure refers to the average number of jobs attributed to skiing throughout the year. The actual number of jobs in the winter would be greater than 4,000, and fewer jobs would exist in the summer. Peak employment occurred in February when approximately 2,800 persons were on ski area payrolls. The expenditures of skiers other than at ski areas were responsible for an average of 2,086 jobs throughout a spectrum of Utah businesses including, but not limited to, hotels, motels, and property management companies; restaurants, food stores and liquor stores; gasoline service stations, car rental agencies, bus and limousine companies, and airlines; and miscellaneous retail stores. Finally, the sales of ski products to persons not on ski trips created an estimated 162 jobs.

Ski Wages

Total wages and salaries of ski industry personnel in 1982/1983 were approximately $37.3 million. It is important to note that this figure does not encompass all personal income generated by skiing. Many businesses which supply goods and services to skiers are small businesses owned by a sole proprietor. Neither proprietor's income nor income from tips are included in the $37.3 million wage figure.

State and Local Taxes

The revenue generated by skiing flows to state and local government from several sources. Most goods and services purchased by skiers are subject to either sales, transient room, gasoline, or liquor taxes. The businesses which provided services to skiers pay property and franchise taxes as well as business license fees. Property taxes are paid by owners of vacation homes near ski resorts, and individuals who receive ski-related income pay personal income, property, and other miscellaneous taxes.

In the study, a total of $15.4 million in ski-related taxes was identified. This amount includes most of the state and local taxes associated with skiing with the exception of taxes paid by firms providing services to skiers, other than ski areas; and property taxes paid by owners of ski vacation homes, other than homeowners in the Park City area.

Indirect Impacts of Skiing

Selected indirect impacts of skiing to the Utah economy are discussed below.

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[5] Telephone conversations with Jack Spitz and John Morton of UDISCO, June, 1983.

Purchases by Utah Ski Areas

Nine Utah ski areas purchased supplies costing $23.1 million during the 1982/1983 fiscal year. These purchases from Utah suppliers compare with major imports of only $8.1 million.

Total personal income generated by nine ski areas' purchases from Utah firms and individuals was approximately $36.8 million. Total personal income divided by direct wages to ski area personnel yields an income multiplier of 2.82. In other words, every $1.00 of ski area payroll creates another $1.82 in income elsewhere in the Utah economy.

Construction Employment

The impending opening of Deer Valley Resort in December of 1981 spurred a wave of building activity in Summit County that year. Permits were filed for ski vacation homes valued at approximately $37.4 million. Together with vacation home construction valued at $2.4 million in Brian Head, total ski vacation home development was $40.1 million. This level of building was estimated to have provided jobs for 677 full time on-site construction workers.

Construction activity in 1982 slowed down due to high interest rates. The building of ski vacation homes with a value of $17.6 million in Park City created approximately 280 full time jobs.

Ski Condominium Sales

A survey of real estate agencies specializing in sales of ski properties, revealed that condominium sales in Park City, Brian Head, and Little Cottonwood Canyon in 1982/1983 amounted to $93 million. If all sales were handled through real estate agencies at commissions of 6 percent, total real estate income earned from ski condominium sales was $5.6 million.

Ski Product Manufacturers and Distributors

Representatives of 18 Utah firms which manufacture or distribute ski products were surveyed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research about factors to consider when selecting a site for either a ski products manufacturing or distribution facility, and what they found to be the advantages and disadvantages of their location in Utah.[6] The results of the survey showed that the presence of skiing in the state was an important reason for locating a ski products company in Utah. Ski products companies in Utah are conveniently located relative to their markets and are able to test their products on the slopes of the resorts.

The ski products business is a relatively new industry in Utah with few companies having tenure of 10 years or more. The development of this industry appears to have paralleled the growth of skier-visits in the state.

The employment levels of many Utah ski products firms tend to be seasonal. Sixteen firms reported total employment ranging from 347-608 workers.

Conclusion

The study has shown that skiing makes an important contribution to employment, income, and tax revenues in Utah. Beyond the direct and indirect impacts cited, skiing influences the Utah economy in an immeasurable way. The recreational opportunities provided by the mountainous environment are a part of the favorable quality of life which Utahns enjoy. When businesses consider new locations for expansion, the quality of life factors are among the key determinants. The availability and excellence of Utah skiing is thus a drawing card for new businesses to the state.

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[6] Constance Steffen, *The Ski Products Industry*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, February 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average 1982	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (mil. of dol.) (qtly.)	15,155.0	14,095.0	7.5	14,611.1	13,787.8	6.0
New Corporations (no.)	515	645	-20.2	485.4	465.8	4.2
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,409	3,862	40.1	5,281.3	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	55.5	52.2	6.3	55.6	57.0	-2.3
Lambs (cwt)	53.3	47.0	13.4	51.3	50.9	0.9
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.6	13.5	0.7	12.9	12.9	-0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	84.0	73.0	15.1	79.0	66.3	19.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	28,423.0	na	na	24,302.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	148,900.0	2,238,400.0	-93.3	314,400.0	269,791.7	16.5
Residential	48,600.0	41,500.0	17.1	65,675.0	39,700.0	65.4
Nonresidential	21,600.0	18,800.0	14.9	37,708.3	32,850.0	14.8
Public Works and Utilities	78,600.0	2,178,100.0	-96.4	211,033.3	197,250.0	7.0
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	76,798.2	77,347.8	-0.7	92,929.2	80,279.1	15.8
Residential	31,788.8	24,998.1	27.2	54,817.3	28,969.2	89.2
Nonresidential	31,740.9	46,958.3	-32.4	26,751.0	36,673.1	-27.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,268.5	5,391.4	146.1	11,360.9	14,636.8	-22.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	694	569	22.0	1,222.0	639.3	91.2
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	658.9	647.4	1.8	651.8	645.4	1.0
Total Employed Persons	616.9	590.7	4.4	601.9	595.1	1.2
Unemployed Persons	42.0	56.7	-25.9	49.9	50.3	-0.9
Percent Total Labor Force	6.4	8.8	-27.3	7.7	7.8	-1.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	585.1	560.5	4.4	565.2	559.8	1.0
Manufacturing	90.0	82.4	9.2	85.4	85.8	-0.5
Mining	14.3	15.1	-5.3	13.9	18.2	-23.8
Contract Construction	29.6	25.8	14.7	28.6	26.9	6.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.8	35.7	3.1	35.9	35.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	35.2	34.1	3.2	34.3	34.5	-0.7
Retail Trade	106.0	101.6	4.3	99.1	97.2	2.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.1	27.3	6.6	28.1	26.6	5.6
Services[c]	114.5	110.7	3.4	111.3	108.7	2.4
Federal Government	36.4	36.6	-0.5	37.1	37.3	-0.3
State Government[d]	34.8	34.1	2.1	34.3	33.3	3.0
Local Government[d]	58.5	57.1	2.5	57.3	56.0	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.6	38.5	5.5	39.3	38.5	2.3
Mining	42.9	43.9	-2.3	41.6	42.6	-2.2
Contract Construction	35.3	38.7	-8.8	37.3	37.9	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	38.2	36.9	3.5	37.7	37.1	1.8
Retail Trade	30.0	29.1	3.1	28.7	28.1	2.1
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	6,247.2	13,247.6	-52.8	8,837.0	11,025.0	-19.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,902.8	1,680.5	13.2	1,793.0	1,633.3	9.8
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	57,407.1	44,899.0	27.9	93,644.3	85,605.9	9.4
Sales and Use Tax	3,183.7	3,879.8	-17.8	33,376.3	32,036.6	4.2
Motor Fuel Tax	8,570.0	6,762.8	26.7	5,717.1	5,717.7	.0
Individual Income Tax	29,790.3	25,139.1	18.3	30,580.3	26,892.2	13.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	433.2	-257.8	-268.0	2,997.7	3,254.1	-7.9
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,178.9	1,040.0	13.4	1,090.8	1,017.7	7.2
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,204.7	4,641.3	-9.4	4,158.8	3,988.4	4.3
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,018.8	1,967.3	54.5	2,514.1	1,846.7	36.1
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	9,342.1	8,390.0	11.3	7,686.9	7,305.4	5.2
Coal (thous. short tons)	958.0	1,268.0	-24.4	1,181.2	1,419.1	-16.8
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	11,278.0	12,162.0	-7.3	14,141.7	15,642.5	-9.6
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	583,269	604,060	-3.4	593,393.5	474,473.5	25.1
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	23,887	28,058	-14.9	34,348.0	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	278.7	75.9	267.2	317.7	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	220.6	287.5	-23.3	945.4	1,033.6	-8.5
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	450,407	441,159	2.1	443,502.0	437,586.9	1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	156,502	145,534	7.5	150,663.1	142,941.8	5.4
Electric Customers (residential)	411,907	404,291	1.9	403,428.3	400,195.0	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	39,126	38,290	2.2	38,700.6	37,939.0	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	407,908	399,190	2.2	402,446.3	393,167.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	520	545	-4.6	536.0	544.3	-1.5

Utah Business Statistics

	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average 1982	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	47.0	46.1	2.0	46.1	45.7	0.9
Unemployment Rate	6.0	7.2	-16.7	6.6	6.9	-4.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,026.9	4,396.7	14.3	10,197.7	61,194.2	-83.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	62	55	12.7	164.0	68.9	138.0
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	425.1	430.4	-1.2	317.0	322.1	-1.6
Electric Customers (residential)	30,055	29,229	2.8	29,554.1	28,419.4	4.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,259	2,226	1.5	2,263.6	2,247.2	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	41,627	39,830	4.5	40,783.4	39,746.4	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	44.8	44.3	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,311	36,981	0.9	37,446.3	36,615.9	2.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,635	6,307	5.2	6,477.6	6,071.3	6.7
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	305.4	291.6	4.7	294.3	289.3	1.7
Unemployment Rate	5.3	7.9	-32.9	6.8	7.3	-7.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	32,549.8	47,601.1	-31.6	41,909.4	39,800.9	5.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	315	243	29.6	597.4	226.8	163.4
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,825.9	6,083.8	12.2	5,947.6	5,630.2	5.6
Electric Customers (residential)	203,858	199,470	2.2	200,509.2	197,603.1	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	15,984	15,591	2.5	15,788.1	15,437.0	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	196,087	191,278	2.5	192,431.8	188,543.5	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	247	-3.2	244.7	247.3	-1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	210,393	206,344	2.0	207,695.3	205,323.9	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	103,130	95,522	8.0	98,889.6	94,442.2	4.7
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.4	64.6	4.3	64.1	63.9	0.4
Unemployment Rate	6.6	10.5	-37.1	8.1	8.7	-6.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,273.7	2,844.8	331.4	10,731.3	7,357.3	45.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	44	32	37.5	105.9	60.8	74.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	963.4	905.2	6.4	770.8	762.8	1.0
Electric Customers (residential)	46,734	46,324	0.9	45,789.5	46,534.1	-1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,348	5,203	2.8	5,264.9	5,191.1	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,035	55,948.0	1.9	55,927.9	55,104.6	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	63	65.0	-3.1	66.0	68.3	-3.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,465	59,926	2.6	59,598.0	59,024.9	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,518	12,581	7.4	13,055.3	12,151.0	7.4
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.8	49.5	4.6	50.3	49.4	1.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	10.1	-21.8	8.7	9.1	-4.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,639.3	3,566.4	86.2	8,208.7	4,867.2	68.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	45	55	-18.2	82.0	42.9	91.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	731.4	681.5	7.3	552.9	536.2	3.1
Electric Customers (residential)	49,860	49,162	1.4	49,242.9	48,597.1	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,430	4,376	1.2	4,377.9	4,325.8	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,149	45,298	1.9	45,390.7	44,831.5	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	75	83	-9.6	80.8	82.1	-1.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,408	43,138	2.9	43,396.7	43,075.3	0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,977	9,462	5.4	9,665.6	9,371.1	3.1

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:

[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

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NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average 1982	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtly.)	3,436.2	3,109.6	10.5	3,310.5	3,073.0	7.7
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	2,858.0	2,645.0	8.1	2,742.1	2,573.1	6.6
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	156.1	135.2	15.5	147.6	138.6	6.4
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	318.8	303.2	5.1	302.5	317.5	-4.7
Index of Leading Indicators	163.1	140.9	15.8	156.1	136.8	14.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	303.5	292.4	3.8	298.4	289.1	3.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	286.5	279.1	2.7	284.4	278.2	2.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	327.4	316.3	3.5	323.1	314.7	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	306.1	294.8	3.9	298.4	291.5	2.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	366.2	344.3	6.4	357.3	328.7	8.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	418.0	419.9	-0.5	419.3	416.1	0.8
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	287.1	285.5	0.6	285.2	280.6	1.6
GNP Price Deflator (qtly.)	218.5	210.0	4.0	215.6	206.9	4.2
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	112.1	110.9	1.1	111.5	110.2	1.1
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	102.9	99.0	3.9	100.8	99.5	1.3
Unemployment Rate	8.2	10.7	-23.4	9.6	9.7	-1.4
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	13,422.4	14,041.2	-4.4	16,041.3	12,956.0	23.8
Residential	6,481.5	5,401.0	20.0	7,684.7	4,899.3	56.9
Nonresidential	4,741.2	3,884.1	22.1	5,253.5	4,942.2	6.3
Non-Building	2,199.7	4,756.1	-53.7	3,103.1	3,114.5	-0.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	122,315	100,902	21.2	141,208.8	89,889.1	57.1
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.96	8.01	11.9	8.6	10.7	-19.7
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.44	10.33	10.7	10.9	12.2	-10.6
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.00	11.50	-4.3	10.8	14.9	-27.4
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.94	13.09	-8.8	12.2	14.5	-15.7

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

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Selected Business Statistics-Utah Counties

By *Ronda Brinkerhoff*, Research Analyst

Except in the construction category, which registered a 91.2 percent increase in number of new dwelling units and a 15.8 percent increase in value of total construction, Utah's economy last year was on a modest but steady upward course. And for the most part, the picture in Utah paralleled fairly closely that of the nation as a whole.

In both Utah and the United States, percentage increases were registered for each of the most frequently used economic indicators. For example:

	Utah	U.S.[a]
Population (Utah, July 1983)	1.8	1.4
Average Monthly Non-agricultural Employment	.9	.4
Average Monthly Non-agricultural Wage	4.1	5.2
Taxable (Retail) Sales For Utah, year ending June 30, 1983)	1.6	9.1
New Dwelling Units	91.2	47.5
Value of Total New Construction	15.8	14.1

Annual Report

Traditionally, the March issue of the *Utah Economic and Business Review* details selected business statistics for each of Utah's 29 counties and for the state as a whole. These statistics are the best available indexes of the economic health and growth during the four-year survey period, 1980 through 1983.

Categories of economic activity surveyed include Population, Labor Market and Income, Taxes, Construction, and two miscellaneous items – New Car and Truck Registrations and "In Lieu" Tax Payments made to states under provisions of Public Law 94-565.

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[a] Calculated from 1983 year-end "Current Business Statistics," *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (U.S. Department of Commerce, February 1984), pp. 7-11.

Population

Utah's population increased by 27,500 during 1983 (according to calculations by the Utah Population Estimates Committee). This represents a 1.76 percent increase over the 1982 figure, and up 126,450 persons or 8.65 percent over the official 1980 Census count. With the exception of five, the counties registered increases in population in 1983 over 1982 – the range was from a low of .3 in Sevier County to 8.2 in Millard. Those counties with declines were Carbon, 2.4 percent; Daggett, 5.9; Emery, 1.2; Grand, 1.9, and Rich, 6.3 percent. (Recent population changes for the state are discussed in detail in the December 1983 issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review*.)

Employment

Better-than-average increases in employment in Millard County were chiefly responsible for the area's increased population. Non-agricultural jobs – primarily construction employment at the Intermountain Power Project plant – accounted for a 43.3 percent increase in this category, compared to the .9 percent increase for the state as a whole. In Millard County, too, the average monthly non-agricultural wage showed a greater increase – 32.2 percent – than anywhere else in the state. Large decreases in Wasatch and Carbon Counties, along with more moderate decreases in Emery, Garfield, Grand and six other counties, held the state's average increase to 4.1 percent. (In 1982, the increase was 5.6 percent greater than in 1981.)

Construction

Interestingly, new home building in Millard County actually showed a 20.5 percent decline from the previous year. However, in the state as a whole, new home construction showed a better than 90 percent increase, and the value of total construction increased by 15.8 percent. Best percentage increases in construction activity were shown in Daggett County, but because volume was so small, the figures do not carry much weight in the total picture. In Salt Lake County, with high volume building activity, the percentage increase in number of new dwelling units was 163.4; Iron County registered a healthy 208.2 percent, and Morgan County, 154.2 percent. Statewide, 14,664 new dwelling units were authorized for construction in 1983, and the dollar value of total construction in the state topped $1 billion. (See the *Utah Construction Report*, October-November-December 1983, for details.)

Figure 1
Average Non-agricultural Employment
Percent Change, 1982-1983

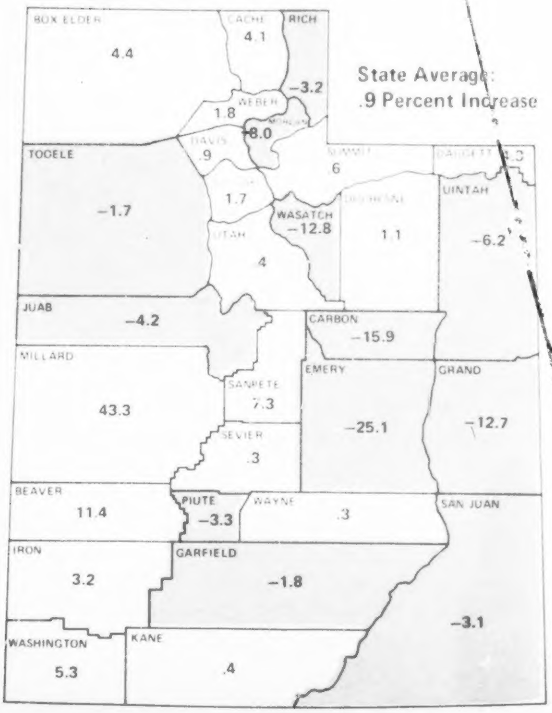
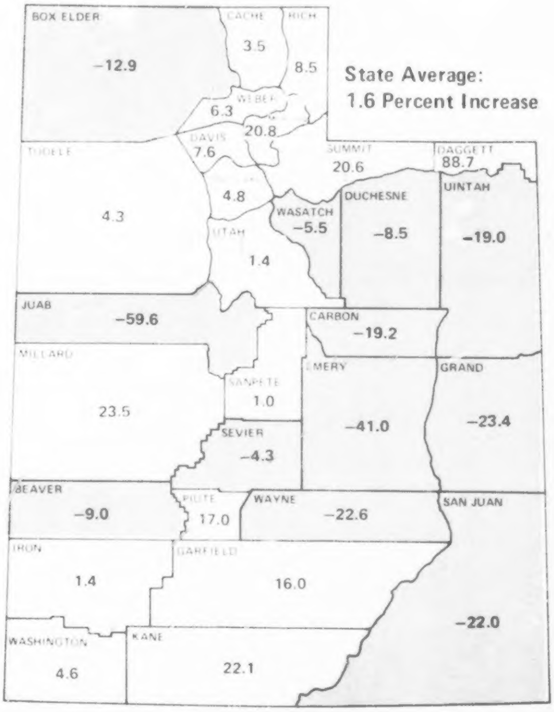

State Average:
.9 Percent Increase
BOX ELDER
4.4
CACHE
4.1
RICH
-3.2
WEBER
1.8
MORGAN
-8.0
DAVIS
.9
TOOELE
-1.7
SUMMIT
.6
DAGGETT
1.7
DUCHESNE
1.1
UINTAH
-6.2
WASATCH
-12.8
UTAH
.4
JUAB
-4.2
CARBON
-15.9
MILLARD
43.3
SANPETE
7.3
EMERY
-25.1
GRAND
-12.7
SEVIER
.3
BEAVER
11.4
PIUTE
-3.3
WAYNE
.3
SAN JUAN
IRON
3.2
GARFIELD
-1.8
-3.1
WASHINGTON
5.3
KANE
.4

Figure 2
Gross Taxable Sales
Percent Change, 1982-1983


State Average:
1.6 Percent Increase
BOX ELDER
-12.9
CACHE
3.5
RICH
8.5
WEBER
6.3
20.8
DAVIS
7.6
TOOELE
4.3
SUMMIT
20.6
DAGGETT
88.7
4.8
DUCHESNE
-8.5
UINTAH
-19.0
WASATCH
-5.5
UTAH
1.4
JUAB
-59.6
CARBON
-19.2
MILLARD
23.5
SANPETE
1.0
EMERY
-41.0
GRAND
-23.4
SEVIER
-4.3
BEAVER
-9.0
PIUTE
17.0
WAYNE
-22.6
SAN JUAN
IRON
1.4
GARFIELD
16.0
-22.0
WASHINGTON
4.6
KANE
22.1

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Taxes and Gross Taxable Sales

As shown in Summary Table 1 and in the detail tables for each county, property tax increases were registered throughout the state in 1983, and ranged from a low of .6 percent in San Juan County to a high of 48.0 percent in Uintah. The overall state average was 13.6 percent.

Gross taxable sales, a good indicator of how people are spending their disposable income, rose by a modest 1.6 percent statewide, and as shown in Summary Table 1 and Figure 2, declines were recorded in more than one-third of the state's 29 counties. Emery County, smarting under problems of high unemployment, was especially hard hit with respect to dollar value of taxable (retail) sales. Other counties where the decline reached near or more than 20 percent decrease were Carbon, Grand, San Juan and Wayne.

Summary Table 1
1983 Population and Six Other Economic Indicators
Percent Change by County
1982 - 1983

	Population		Average Monthly Non-agricultural Employment	Average Monthly Non-agricultural Wage	Property Taxes Charged	Gross Taxable Sales	Number of New Dwelling Units	Value of Total Construction
	1983 Estimates	Percent Change 1982-83						
Beaver	4,950	4.2	11.4	7.9	14.6	–9.0	7.7	63.8
Box Elder	35,300	1.1	4.4	9.5	5.6	–12.9	–16.8	26.6
Cache	64,000	2.9	4.1	5.0	15.8	3.5	111.3	74.8
Carbon	24,000	–2.4	–15.9	–7.6	20.4	–19.2	3.8	–17.5
Daggett	800	–5.9	4.3	2.3	20.6	88.7	333.3	522.1
Davis	160,800	1.9	.9	3.5	13.6	7.6	138.0	90.2
Duchesne	14,050	3.3	1.1	–.9	6.6	–8.5	–12.0	–58.4
Emery	12,750	–1.2	–25.1	–2.4	25.3	–41.0	–68.5	–40.5
Garfield	3,950	2.6	–1.8	–1.5	27.1	16.0	30.4	66.7
Grand	7,950	–1.9	–12.7	–1.7	8.8	–23.4	13.0	43.5
Iron	18,600	1.6	3.2	1.9	6.3	1.4	208.2	22.0
Juab	5,850	.9	–4.2	–1.2	1.7	–59.6	–18.2	21.6
Kane	4,250	1.2	.4	–1.5	14.7	22.1	18.3	–35.3
Millard	11,250	8.2	43.3	32.2	17.3	23.5	–20.5	15.6
Morgan	5,300	1.9	–8.0	5.4	21.9	20.8	154.2	113.8
Piute	1,500	7.1	–3.3	15.8	7.7	17.0	–	–
Rich	2,250	–6.3	–3.2	4.6	26.2	8.5	80.0	74.5
Salt Lake	666,000	1.7	1.7	5.3	11.4	4.8	163.4	5.3
San Juan	12,900	1.6	–3.1	.3	.6	–22.0	–23.8	41.8
Sanpete	16,700	1.8	7.3	–.9	18.8	1.0	–66.2	–1.8
Sevier	15,650	.3	.3	3.4	15.8	–4.3	–26.8	21.2
Summit	11,700	2.6	.6	4.3	22.2	20.6	71.0	57.1
Tooele	27,000	.7	–1.7	7.4	16.8	4.3	25.0	–73.9
Uintah	24,600	2.5	–6.2	1.8	48.0	–19.0	–68.6	–62.8
Utah	240,700	2.2	.4	2.7	15.4	1.4	74.3	45.9
Wasatch	8,850	1.7	–12.8	–15.1	14.9	–5.5	20.5	–11.4
Washington	30,800	4.1	5.3	5.0	18.9	4.6	55.8	11.9
Wayne	2,150	4.9	.3	9.0	38.5	–22.6	–25.0	–50.5
Weber	152,900	1.3	1.8	3.8	10.2	6.3	91.1	68.7
State Totals	1,587,500	1.8	.9	4.1	13.6	1.6	91.2	15.8

Selected Business Statistics for Utah Counties

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Beaver					
Population	4,378	4,600	4,750	4,950	4.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,777	1,803	1,800	1,988^{P}	10.4
Average nonagricultural employment	1,051	1,073	1,031	1,148^{P}	11.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	939	944	946	1,021^{P}	7.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	11,840	12,200	11,701	17,055^{P}	45.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	27,600^{R}	30,600^{R}	31,200	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,273^{R}	6,791^{R}	6,582	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	15,853	18,373	20,211	23,219	14.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,031	1,109	1,274	1,460	14.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	19,521	21,725	23,054	20,986	−9.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	143	160	169	154	−8.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	41	142	26	28	7.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,521	4,273	1,058	1,252	18.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	634	693	93	984	958.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,353	5,592	1,635	2,678	63.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	130	97	153	57.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	206	213	198	203	2.5
Box Elder					
Population	33,222	34,100	34,900	35,300	1.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	16,806	17,460	17,345	17,794^{P}	2.6
Average nonagricultural employment	11,578	12,056	11,779	12,299^{P}	4.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,184	1,343	1,491	1,632^{P}	9.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	164,507	194,300	210,717	238,342^{P}	13.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	264,200^{R}	308,900^{R}	329,100	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	7,911^{R}	8,981^{R}	9,396	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	123,111	152,558	171,105	175,938	2.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	7,271	8,008	8,910	9,412	5.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	136,809	163,680	185,244	161,404	−12.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,006	1,203	1,355	1,180	−12.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	311	242	190	158	−16.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	10,434	7,528	5,945	6,978	17.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	4,262	19,884	3,476	5,842	68.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	16,373	28,947	11,234	14,223	26.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	1,022	840	1,285	53.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	751	795	729	747	2.5
Cache					
Population	57,176	60,000	62,200	64,000	2.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	24,839	25,010	25,069	25,842^{P}	3.1
Average nonagricultural employment	19,892	19,818	19,592	20,392^{P}	4.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	878	963	1,006	1,056^{P}	5.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	209,565	229,000	236,491	259,095^{P}	9.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	367,200^{R}	422,300^{R}	442,700	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,381^{R}	7,063^{R}	7,152	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	137,110	164,114	172,988	182,366	5.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	8,446	9,494	10,684	12,371	15.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	256,984	279,900	288,646	298,612	3.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,889	2,057	2,111	2,184	3.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	467	392	238	503	111.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	17,229	13,833	9,526	20,896	119.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	13,886	7,179	5,108	9,274	81.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	32,475	23,723	18,668	32,633	74.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	1,366	1,118	1,702	52.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	182	178	162	163	.6

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Carbon					
Population	22,179	23,200	24,600	24,000	–2.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	9,730	10,228	10,630	10,273^{P}	–3.4
Average nonagricultural employment	8,509	8,714	9,011	7,573^{P}	–15.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,214	1,388	1,546	1,429^{P}	–7.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	123,903	145,200	167,139	129,110^{P}	–22.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	199,700^{R}	233,100^{R}	263,600	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,963^{R}	10,212^{R}	10,899	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	106,333	102,100	115,190	136,809	18.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,500	6,996	8,052	9,693	20.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	174,226	187,169	248,666	200,950	–19.2
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,281	1,376	1,818	1,469	–19.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	136	131	235	244	3.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,889	5,487	8,677	6,230	–28.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,869	15,540	12,332	8,585	–30.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	13,254	22,413	24,231	19,990	–17.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	820	687	613	–10.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	332	338	310	318	2.6
Daggett					
Population	769	850	850	800	–5.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	355	313	253	264^{P}	4.4
Average nonagricultural employment	341	289	233	243^{P}	4.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,185	1,044	1,019	1,042^{P}	2.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,852	3,600	2,848	3,075^{P}	8.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	5,600^{R}	6,200^{R}	6,000	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,270^{R}	7,172^{R}	6,888	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	12,205	12,119	13,604	16,119	18.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	563	574	641	773	20.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	3,836	3,530	2,892	5,456	88.7
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	28	26	21	40	90.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	3	2	3	13	333.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	77	95	125	676	440.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	150	105	61	591	868.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	252	285	208	1,294	522.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	30	22	23	4.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	36	36	33	34	3.0
Davis					
Population	146,540	154,000	157,800	160,800	1.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	46,835	48,451	49,572	49,905^{P}	.7
Average nonagricultural employment	43,895	45,256	45,660	46,058^{P}	.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,217	1,330	1,411	1,460^{P}	3.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	640,909	722,700	772,868	806,292^{P}	4.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,138,600^{R}	1,297,200^{R}	1,400,600	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,689^{R}	8,454^{R}	8,805	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	341,544	398,327	437,932	487,058	11.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	25,107	29,832	33,912	38,537	13.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	528,419	603,563	655,717	705,403	7.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	3,884	4,436	4,795	5,158	7.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1,084	722	827	1,968	138.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	47,653	34,736	43,957	100,060	127.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	20,610	31,208	11,972	12,039	.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	73,801	71,752	64,331	122,373	90.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	4,973	4,204	6,916	64.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	23	24	21	22	4.8

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Duchesne					
Population	12,565	13,100	13,600	14,050	3.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,017	6,479	6,501	6,706[P]	3.2
Average nonagricultural employment	4,062	4,423	4,211	4,257[P]	1.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,167	1,336	1,401	1,388[P]	–.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	56,889	71,000	70,793	71,352[P]	.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	94,300[R]	110,700[R]	117,300	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,541[R]	8,477[R]	8,395	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	133,102	165,197	205,159	194,773	–5.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,885	7,659	9,914	10,571	6.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	91,980	97,729	135,749	124,189	–8.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	676	718	993	908	–8.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	84	141	108	95	–12.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,946	4,297	3,506	2,759	–21.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,046	697	4,525	591	–86.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	6,248	5,246	9,308	3,873	–58.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	823	617	701	13.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	373	388	345	363	5.2
Emery					
Population	11,451	12,100	12,900	12,750	–1.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,270	7,277	8,149	6,702[P]	–17.8
Average nonagricultural employment	4,503	5,122	5,889	4,410[P]	–25.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,623	1,872	2,089	2,039[P]	–2.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	87,673	115,000	147,640	107,928[P]	–26.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	78,700[R]	98,400[R]	119,500	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,728[R]	8,033[R]	8,853	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	195,299	220,866	233,820	280,546	20.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	12,239	13,519	14,904	18,680	25.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	51,159	80,270	98,471	58,127	–41.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	376	590	720	425	–41.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	134	97	92	29	–68.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,965	3,152	3,919	1,166	–71.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,677	973	434	1,425	228.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,973	4,301	4,762	2,833	–40.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	384	341	326	–4.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	338	369	336	345	2.7
Garfield					
Population	3,673	3,700	3,850	3,950	2.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,193	1,934	1,822	1,799[P]	–1.3
Average nonagricultural employment	1,786	1,509	1,364	1,340[P]	–1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	922	1,051	1,108	1,091[P]	–1.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	19,760	19,000	18,099	17,719[P]	–2.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	26,000[R]	27,700[R]	28,500	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,046[R]	7,150[R]	7,240	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	25,111	30,613	39,831	43,489	9.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,011	1,208	1,637	2,081	27.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	21,277	25,229	20,177	23,407	16.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	156	185	148	171	15.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	18	28	23	30	30.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	763	799	719	896	24.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,786	454	758	1,704	124.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,198	1,511	1,681	2,802	66.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	90	81	125	54.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	174	184	169	173	2.4

Grand

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	8,241	8,400	8,100	7,950	−1.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,767	3,666	3,440	3,132^{P}	−8.9
Average nonagricultural employment	3,272	3,139	2,713	2,369^{P}	−12.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,141	1,212	1,208	1,187^{P}	−1.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	44,806	45,600	39,307	33,697^{P}	−14.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	71,000^{R}	76,400^{R}	72,300	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,543^{R}	9,075^{R}	8,843	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	38,322	50,537	60,558	63,446	4.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,608	2,972	3,092	3,365	8.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	71,364	81,932	84,137	64,443	−23.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	525	602	615	471	−23.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	45	71	23	26	13.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,680	2,515	783	820	4.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	733	873	480	1,288	168.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,171	4,863	1,812	2,600	43.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	186	115	149	29.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	322	328	300	307	2.3

Iron

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	17,349	18,000	18,300	18,600	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,244	7,188	7,413	7,548^{P}	1.8
Average nonagricultural employment	5,651	5,654	5,689	5,872^{P}	3.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	919	978	997	1,016^{P}	1.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	62,304	66,400	68,069	72,054^{P}	5.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	108,900^{R}	119,200^{R}	124,500	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,232^{R}	6,650^{R}	6,718	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	78,562	82,065	85,271	90,427	6.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,058	5,565	6,429	6,833	6.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	98,848	109,523	121,477	123,162	1.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	727	805	888	901	1.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	118	196	49	151	208.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,990	6,886	1,941	5,360	176.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,010	7,254	1,021	2,379	133.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	7,458	15,107	7,325	8,939	22.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	482	375	527	40.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	449	470	426	442	3.8

Juab

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	5,530	5,600	5,800	5,850	0.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,202	2,294	2,127	2,081^{P}	−2.2
Average nonagricultural employment	1,777	1,885	1,537	1,473^{P}	−4.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	919	1,154	927	916^{P}	−1.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	19,595	26,100	17,099	16,166^{P}	−5.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	32,900^{R}	39,800^{R}	36,700	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,925^{R}	6,995^{R}	6,378	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	21,633	24,834	34,372	32,182	−6.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,415	1,603	2,195	2,232	1.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	26,472	30,378	60,788	24,558	−59.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	195	223	445	180	−59.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	63	48	22	18	−18.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,070	1,593	769	708	−7.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	55,620	384	1,653	2,143	29.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	57,765	2,041	2,616	3,181	21.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	201	130	166	27.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	238	273	252	259	2.8

Kane

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	4,024	3,950	4,200	4,250	1.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,482	1,323	1,500	1,522[P]	1.5
Average nonagricultural employment	1,017	896	1,000	1,004[P]	.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	726	776	856	843[P]	–1.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	8,860	8,300	10,271	10,071[P]	–1.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	28,500[R]	30,800[R]	32,400	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,100[R]	7,451[R]	7,571	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	12,413	21,889	22,981	25,846	12.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	899	1,169	1,285	1,474	14.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	19,387	21,711	21,260	25,956	22.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	142	160	155	190	22.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	79	78	82	97	18.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,428	2,341	2,693	3,930	45.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	529	707	4,423	678	–84.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,158	3,117	7,311	4,731	–35.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	153	49	100	104.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	195	201	185	190	2.7

Millard

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	8,970	9,600	10,400	11,250	8.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,588	3,881	4,132	5,582[P]	35.1
Average nonagricultural employment	2,058	2,303	2,394	3,431[P]	43.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	821	898	1,025	1,355[P]	32.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	20,279	24,800	29,445	54,789[P]	86.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	51,400[R]	60,600[R]	65,200	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,689[R]	6,384[R]	6,259	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	37,443	52,305	55,314	69,255	25.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,480	3,147	3,589	4,211	17.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	40,988	47,535	62,935	77,731	23.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	301	349	460	568	23.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	108	165	88	70	–20.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	4,891	6,613	3,979	3,679	–7.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,49[illegible]	2,979	1,572	2,472	57.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	8,869	10,469	5,972	6,904	15.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	357	269	396	47.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	323	335	308	315	2.3

Morgan

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	4,917	5,100	5,200	5,300	1.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,221	2,255	2,027	1,874[P]	–7.6
Average nonagricultural employment	1,110	1,142	996	916[P]	–8.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,067	1,123	1,263	1,331[P]	5.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	14,216	15,400	15,089	14,441[P]	–4.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	38,700[R]	44,100	46,700	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,849[R]	8,844[R]	9,249	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	15,548	23,248	23,419	24,916	6.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	979	1,111	1,381	1,683	21.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	12,319	16,935	13,428	16,224	20.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	91	124	98	119	21.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	28	23	24	61	154.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,229	1,049	1,383	2,647	91.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	125	117	609	1,752	187.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,475	1,476	2,162	4,622	113.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	174	139	245	76.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	10	11	10	10	0.0

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Piute					
Population	1,329	1,400	1,400	1,500	7.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	515	481	456	440^P	–3.5
Average nonagricultural employment	256	239	213	206^P	–3.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	951	1,093	965	1,117^P	15.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	2,916	3,100	2,463	2,694^P	9.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	8,500^R	9,800^R	9,500	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,306^R	7,237	6,985	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	5,225	6,737	6,489	6,343	–2.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	299	340	339	365	7.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	2,003	2,501	2,810	3,287	17.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	15	18	21	24	14.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1	6	1	0	–
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	65	249	40	0	–
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	10	9	176	0	–
Value total construction ($ thousands)	76	257	216	0	–
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	23	25	41	64.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	56	59	55	57	3.6
Rich					
Population	2,100	2,250	2,400	2,250	–6.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	855	874	908	899^P	–1.0
Average nonagricultural employment	399	414	435	421^P	–3.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	712	815	923	965^P	4.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	3,407	4,000	4,816	4,872^P	1.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	10,000^R	12,300^R	13,600	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	4,687^R	5,537	5,384	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	17,051	27,723	25,930	29,205	12.6
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,069	1,146	1,291	1,629	26.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,305	7,942	9,328	10,118	8.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	54	58	68	74	8.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	30	28	10	18	80.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,264	1,042	488	682	39.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,735	756	355	810	128.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,035	1,886	872	1,522	74.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	92	64	71	10.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	89	101	92	94	2.2
Salt Lake					
Population	619,066	641,000	655,000	666,000	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	284,957	286,814	295,781	299,739^P	1.3
Average nonagricultural employment	285,240	286,834	289,278	294,170^P	1.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,160	1,285	1,366	1,438^P	5.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	3,971,301	4,424,100	4,741,832	5,085,386^P	7.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	5,299,600^R	6,008,200^R	6,495,100	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,501^R	9,328^R	9,844	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	2,701,363	2,508,304	2,656,153	2,852,034	7.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	190,246	200,811	218,096	242,954	11.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	4,424,973	4,805,712	5,065,584	5,309,279	4.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	32,524	35,322	37,042	38,824	4.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	4,657	2,805	2,722	7,169	163.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	140,431	150,729	112,409	286,125	154.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	163,571	150,352	272,458	149,395	–45.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	344,883	345,430	477,610	502,913	5.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	25,369	19,559	30,417	55.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	63	66	59	54	–8.5

San Juan	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	12,253	12,700	12,700	12,900	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,149	4,994	4,753	4,706^{P}	−1.0
Average nonagricultural employment	3,332	3,225	2,964	2,871^{P}	−3.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,197	1,323	1,338	1,342^{P}	.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	47,840	51,200	47,579	47,143^{P}	−.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	59,900^{R}	67,600^{R}	67,500	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	4,849^{R}	5,462^{R}	5,336	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	113,283	143,359	211,113	210,490	−.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,403	8,019	11,734	11,808	.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	46,750	52,725	60,556	47,228	−22.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	344	388	443	345	−22.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	93	37	21	16	−23.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,333	1,089	697	667	−4.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,684	916	547	1,065	94.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,123	2,180	1,347	1,910	41.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	202	168	184	9.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	396	385	347	358	3.2

Sanpete	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	14,620	15,400	16,400	16,700	1.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,735	5,673	5,924	6,249^{P}	5.5
Average nonagricultural employment	3,340	3,251	3,364	3,611^{P}	7.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	721	770	850	842^{P}	−.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	28,912	30,000	34,318	36,797^{P}	7.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	77,500^{R}	89,500^{R}	96,800	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,227^{R}	5,906^{R}	6,183	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	50,593	47,813	49,968	53,476	7.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,508	2,692	3,117	3,702	18.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	46,468	48,378	47,124	47,582	1.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	342	356	345	348	1.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	125	114	136	46	−66.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,821	3,559	3,772	1,835	−51.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,192	1,994	680	7,375	985.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	11,486	6,051	9,842	9,661	−1.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	374	229	345	50.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	379	388	351	362	3.1

Sevier	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	14,727	15,200	15,600	15,650	0.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,948	7,197	7,289	7,357^{P}	.9
Average nonagricultural employment	4,617	[illegible]	4,772	4,786^{P}	.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	985	1,057	1,139	1,178^{P}	3.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	54,552	60,600	65,226	68,179^{P}	4.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	104,700^{R}	120,100^{R}	130,200	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	7,056^{R}	7,933^{R}	8,498	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	66,052	59,158	69,348	72,234	4.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,808	3,008	3,675	4,254	15.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	89,330	93,844	108,625	103,984	−4.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	657	690	794	760	−4.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	151	60	56	41	−26.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	6,325	2,705	2,013	2,137	6.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,215	8,166	2,840	2,539	−10.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	9,856	11,445	5,328	6,460	21.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	455	295	447	51.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	405	422	391	403	3.1

Summit

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	10,198	11,000	11,400	11,700	2.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,267	7,165	7,450	7,422[P]	–.4
Average nonagricultural employment	4,003	4,622	4,610	4,639[P]	.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	956	1,030	1,050	1,095[P]	4.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	45,940	57,100	58,082	62,345[P]	7.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	83,600[R]	100,800[R]	108,900	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,036[R]	9,427[R]	9,576	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	184,986	216,797	265,160	299,018	12.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	7,868	11,052	14,566	17,802	22.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	83,180	97,437	112,310	135,399	20.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	611	716	821	990	20.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	605	1,010	386	660	71.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	31,599	74,057	30,623	43,733	42.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	8,308	22,177	4,291	11,205	161.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	41,889	97,709	37,141	58,352	57.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	737	475	810	70.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	283	321	287	294	2.4

Tooele

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	26,033	26,900	26,800	27,000	.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	8,657	8,886	9,076	8,827[P]	–2.7
Average nonagricultural employment	9,930	10,242	9,942	9,775[P]	–1.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,270	1,427	1,455	1,563[P]	7.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	151,392	175,400	173,548	181,710[P]	4.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	191,800[R]	224,700[R]	233,500	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,338[R]	8,292[R]	8,430	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	76,314	82,520	93,581	103,933	11.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,050	5,117	6,042	7,059	16.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	90,201	95,815	100,140	104,471	4.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	663	704	732	764	4.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	107	57	48	60	25.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	4,350	2,601	1,748	3,315	89.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,897	5,100	22,045	2,420	–89.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	8,840	8,807	26,659	6,953	–73.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	830	510	851	66.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	610	662	606	622	2.6

Uintah

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Population	20,506	22,100	24,000	24,600	2.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	8,460	9,584	10,739	10,613[P]	–1.2
Average nonagricultural employment	6,907	7,954	8,615	8,079[P]	–6.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,215	1,403	1,466	1,492[P]	1.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	100,740	133,900	151,574	143,746[P]	–5.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	166,600[R]	207,500[R]	231,300	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,045[R]	9,512[R]	9,325	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	102,571	149,870	252,757	326,404	29.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,978	8,445	10,493	15,529	48.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	180,180	236,560	374,958	303,882	–19.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,324	1,739	2,742	2,222	–19.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	233	637	519	163	–68.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	9,458	30,421	28,978	8,431	–70.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,205	17,252	19,458	9,169	–52.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	15,580	49,475	49,779	18,536	–62.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	1,204	863	942	9.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	509	561	511	528	3.3

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Utah					
Population	218,106	229,000	235,500	240,700	2.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	79,625	79,782	82,581	82,545[P]	–.1
Average nonagricultural employment	63,813	64,048	63,893	64,123[P]	.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	992	1,101	1,092	1,121[P]	2.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	759,848	846,200	837,504	863,764[P]	3.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,292,200[R]	1,466,900[R]	1,522,600	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,863[R]	6,465[R]	6,568	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	553,885	609,697	636,603	706,523	11.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	38,069	40,908	43,479	50,189	15.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	908,612	985,473	1,040,425	1,054,992	1.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	6,678	7,243	7,608	7,715	1.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1,047	801	729	1,271	74.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	47,822	38,771	32,320	66,727	106.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	68,782	43,109	37,868	45,785	20.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	124,471	92,866	88,287	128,776	45.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	5,946	4,135	6,333	53.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	467	479	455	468	2.9
Wasatch					
Population	8,523	8,800	8,700	8,850	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,840	3,279	3,160	2,882[P]	–8.8
Average nonagricultural employment	2,143	2,486	2,251	1,964[P]	–12.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	970	1,159	1,202	1,021[P]	–15.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	24,952	34,600	32,469	24,169[P]	–25.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	59,100[R]	71,600[R]	73,000	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,880[R]	7,893[R]	7,898	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	21,594	43,735	45,672	46,921	2.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,632	1,826	2,688	3,089	14.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	36,065	40,196	42,880	40,525	–5.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	265	295	314	296	–5.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	106	109	78	94	20.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	4,487	5,073	3,996	5,324	33.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,412	1,026	3,286	963	–70.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	10,207	6,622	7,891	6,990	–11.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	328	262	326	24.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	261	270	292	300	2.7
Washington					
Population	26,065	27,900	29,600	30,800	4.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	9,123	9,229	9,432	9,893[P]	4.9
Average nonagricultural employment	6,511	[illegible]	6,596	6,943[P]	5.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	841	[illegible]	958	1,006[P]	5.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	65,675	71,500	75,814	84,650[P]	11.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	159,000[R]	182,900[R]	196,000	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,990[R]	6,623[R]	6,675	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	64,733	92,427	103,693	119,652	15.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	4,789	5,838	7,140	8,490	18.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	133,572	150,660	163,943	171,481	4.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	982	1,107	1,199	1,254	4.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	438	492	416	648	55.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	19,439	19,977	16,195	25,399	56.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	8,230	4,870	10,192	12,997	27.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	28,498	26,547	36,398	40,742	11.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	778	583	992	70.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	538	635	573	596	4.0

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Wayne					
Population	1,911	1,950	2,050	2,150	4.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	874	873	799	794^{P}	–.6
Average nonagricultural employment	425	421	358	359^{P}	.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	923	1,0[illegible]4	1,036	1,129^{P}	9.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,705	5,200	4,454	5,255^{P}	18.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	12,200^{R}	13,500^{R}	13,600	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,35[illegible]^{R}	6,692^{R}	6,581	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	7,440	6,788	6,682	7,757	16.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	292	303	309	428	38.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	6,085	7,942	7,895	6,113	–22.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	45	58	58	45	–22.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	11	10	4	3	–25.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	432	466	175	135	–22.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	8	117	18	0	–
Value total construction ($ thousands)	440	583	316	157	–50.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	73	37	67	81.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	95	97	89	91	2.3
Weber					
Population	144,616	148,000	151,000	152,900	1.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	63,490	64,485	65,239	66,234^{P}	1.5
Average nonagricultural employment	49,369	49,672	49,404	50,284^{P}	1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,002	1,098	1,159	1,203^{P}	3.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	593,804	654,800	686,916	724,549^{P}	5.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,212,900^{R}	1,374,200^{R}	1,482,000	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,371^{R}	9,237^{R}	9,823	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	343,689	496,898	511,916	547,407	6.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	28,860	34,176	40,528	44,659	10.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	791,103	841,785	867,653	922,038	6.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	5,815	6,187	6,345	6,742	6.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	578	609	515	984	91.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	26,723	25,580	25,198	55,243	119.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	39,325	33,288	17,350	25,542	47.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	81,861	80,563	58,407	98,504	68.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	4,636	3,562	5,981	67.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	43	42	38	39	2.6
State Totals					
Population	1,461,037	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,587,500	1.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	618,818	628,878	645,367	651,612^{P}	1.0
Average nonagricultural employment	550,787	558,039	559,794	565,015^{P}	.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,111	1,232	1,300	1,353^{P}	4.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	7,345,961	8,250,200	8,734,171	9,186,440^{P}	5.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	11,271,000^{R}	12,855,600^{R}	13,789,800	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,656^{R}	8,458^{R}	8,820	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	5,602,369	6,010,968	6,626,820	7,227,786	9.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	379,364	417,646	471,396	535,333	13.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	8,399,415	9,237,779	10,026,338	10,190,987	1.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	61,736	67,898	73,321	74,522	1.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	10,901	9,253	7,671	14,664	91.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	408,310	451,517	347,630	657,808	89.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	430,010	378,181	440,007	321,011	–27.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	922,068	931,266	963,349	1,115,150	15.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	na	52,238	39,851	61,234	53.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	8,147	8,626	7,930	8,156	2.9

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (mil. of dol.) (qtly.)	na	14,058.0	na	14,611.1	13,836.1	5.6
New Corporations (no.)	na	459	na	485.4	464.9	4.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	4,191	na	5,281.3	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	58.30	55.5	5.0	55.6	57.0	-2.4
Lambs (cwt)	54.80	49.8	10.0	51.3	51.0	0.7
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.40	13.1	2.3	12.9	12.9	0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	81.0	75.0	8.0	79.0	67.3	17.45
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	25,086.0	24,354.0	3.0	24,300.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	104,100.0	60,300.0	72.6	314,400.0	269,183.3	16.8
Residential	44,800.0	31,100.0	44.1	65,675.0	39,850.0	64.8
Nonresidential	41,000.0	22,900.0	79.0	37,708.3	32,350.0	16.6
Public Works and Utilities	18,300.0	6,300.0	190.5	211,033.3	196,991.7	7.1
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	64,771.8	44,516.0	45.5	92,929.2	81,545.1	14.0
Residential	33,766.5	28,503.2	18.5	54,817.3	30,243.1	81.3
Nonresidential	22,211.2	9,095.5	144.2	26,751.0	36,749.6	-27.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,794.1	6,917.3	27.1	11,360.9	14,552.3	-21.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	920.0	685	34.3	1,222.0	666.3	83.4
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	648.90	637.7	1.8	652.3	646.4	0.9
Total Employed Persons	606.10	578.0	4.9	602.4	594.8	1.3
Unemployed Persons	42.80	59.7	-28.3	49.9	51.6	-3.3
Percent Total Labor Force	6.60	9.4	-29.8	7.7	8.0	-4.0
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	576.60	550.2	4.8	565.6	559.4	1.1
Manufacturing	89.40	81.0	10.4	85.5	85.2	0.4
Mining	14.20	14.5	-2.1	14.0	17.7	-21.1
Contract Construction	27.40	23.1	18.6	28.8	26.9	7.0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.20	35.0	3.4	36.0	35.5	1.2
Wholesale Trade	34.60	33.7	2.7	34.2	34.4	-0.5
Retail Trade	100.70	97.1	3.7	99.3	97.4	2.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.0	27.3	6.2	28.0	26.7	4.9
Services[c]	114.90	110.3	4.2	111.2	109.0	2.0
Federal Government	36.70	36.7	0.0	37.1	37.3	-0.4
State Government[d]	35.30	34.8	1.4	34.3	33.4	2.8
Local Government[d]	58.20	56.8	2.5	57.3	56.1	2.3
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.80	38.4	6.2	39.3	38.4	2.4
Mining	43.90	42.5	3.3	41.6	42.6	-2.3
Contract Construction	37.0	39.6	-6.6	37.3	38.1	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	36.30	37.7	-3.7	37.7	37.1	1.8
Retail Trade	28.30	28.3	0.0	28.7	28.2	2.0
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	8,386.6	13,368.2	-37.3	8,837.0	11,422.9	-22.6
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,896.9	1,715.3	10.6	1,793.0	1,635.8	9.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	44,404.6	43,167.6	2.9	93,644.3	86,040.7	8.8
Sales and Use Tax	8,624.5	10,447.1	-17.4	33,376.3	32,434.2	2.9
Motor Fuel Tax	2,596.5	5,341.5	-51.4	5,717.1	5,813.6	-1.7
Individual Income Tax	19,100.6	16,508.6	15.7	30,580.3	26,775.7	14.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,353.3	1,006.2	34.5	2,997.7	3,163.6	-5.2
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,255.4	1,122.6	11.8	1,090.8	1,027.1	6.2
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,048.4	4,113.4	-1.6	4,158.8	4,002.9	3.9
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,074.1	2,280.7	34.8	2,514.1	1,883.8	33.5
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	15,272.6	8,722.2	75.1	7,686.9	7,348.8	4.6
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,194.0	1,212.0	-1.5	1,181.2	1,410.0	-16.2
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	10,937.0	14,054.0	-22.2	14,141.7	15,560.7	-9.1
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	570,717	557,105	2.4	593,393.5	491,758.9	20.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	25,616	26,458	-3.2	34,348.0	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	62.1	6.9	800.0	317.7	274.2	15.9
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	274.0	na	945.4	1,037.1	-8.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	451,624	441,928	2.2	443,502.0	437,989.5	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	157,712	146,035	8.0	150,663.1	143,436.3	5.0
Electric Customers (residential)	426,719	405,340	5.3	405,428.3	400,560.8	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,254	38,467	7.2	38,700.6	37,979.9	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	412,257	401,786	2.6	402,446.3	393,847.8	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	521	545	-4.4	536.0	544.4	-1.5

Utah Business Statistics

	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	46.0	44.4	3.6	46.0	45.7	0.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8	7.8	-25.6	6.6	7.0	-5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,263.1	6,856.6	-37.8	10,197.7	61,485.2	-83.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	66	84	-21.4	164.0	72.0	127.8
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	306.6	265.8	15.4	317.0	320.4	-1.1
Electric Customers (residential)	30,333	29,355	3.3	29,554.1	28,474.3	3.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,304	2,262	1.9	2,263.6	2,254.7	0.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,252	40,632	4.0	40,783.4	39,828.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	44.8	44.6	0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,446	37,052	1.1	37,446.3	36,689.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,620	6,311	4.9	6,477.6	6,102.0	6.2
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	301.0	286.8	5.0	294.7	289.3	1.9
Unemployment Rate	5.5	8.3	-33.7	6.8	7.5	-9.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	40,994.6	18,649.3	119.8	41,909.4	40,275.3	4.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	654	391	67.3	597.4	255.4	133.9
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,213.2	5,491.6	13.1	5,974.6	5,648.8	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	215,165	199,965	7.6	200,509.2	197,808.4	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,754	15,743	12.8	15,788.1	15,454.3	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	198,526	192,684	3.0	192,431.8	188,790.9	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	238	248	-4.0	244.7	247.3	-1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,074	206,407	2.3	207,695.3	205,480.3	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	104,224	95,705	8.9	98,889.6	94,676.7	4.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	65.8	62.7	4.9	64.2	63.8	0.6
Unemployment Rate	7.0	10.5	-33.3	8.1	8.9	-9.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	3,178.0	4,805.0	-33.9	10,731.3	7,501.6	43.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	56	65	-13.8	105.9	58.3	81.8
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	673.0	668.2	0.7	770.8	765.2	0.7
Electric Customers (residential)	49,099	46,290	6.1	45,789.5	46,435.7	-1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,646	5,173	9.1	5,264.9	5,180.6	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,585	56,126.0	2.6	55,927.9	55,163.4	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	63	66.0	-4.5	66.0	67.8	-2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,502	60,058	2.4	59,598.0	59,005.1	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,518	12,636	6.9	13,055.3	12,213.3	6.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.7	49.7	4.0	50.2	49.4	1.5
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.4	-25.0	8.3	9.2	-5.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,530.6	3,948.1	40.1	8,208.7	5,031.5	63.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	40	42	-4.8	82.0	45.1	81.9
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	491.7	497.8	-1.2	552.9	536.0	3.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,006	49,198	1.6	49,242.9	48,649.9	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,419	4,371	1.1	4,377.9	4,328.2	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,164	45,178	2.2	45,390.7	44,864.6	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	75	83	-9.6	80.8	82.3	-1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,485	44,175	1.0	43,396.7	43,095.2	0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,058	9,460	6.3	9,665.6	9,395.2	2.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:
[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

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Sources

Population — 1981, 1982 and 1983, Utah Population Estimates Committee data; 1980, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Market Data — Utah Department of Employment Security.

Income Data — Average monthly non-agricultural wage and annual non-agricultural payroll, Utah Department of Employment Security; total and per capita personal income, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Tax Data — Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government.*

Miscellaneous Data — New car and truck registrations, Utah State Tax Commission; in lieu payments, Bureau of Land Management.

^{P}Preliminary ^{R}Revised na - Not available

NATIONAL DATA

	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtly.)	3,541.20	3,171.5	11.7	3,341.3	3,085.5	8.3
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	2,888.70	2,652.6	8.9	2,742.1	2,585.9	6.0
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	158.40	137.4	15.3	147.6	138.4	6.6
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	332.70	293.0	13.5	302.5	314.6	-3.8
Index of Leading Indicators	165.10	145.2	13.7	156.1	137.7	13.4
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	305.20	293.1	4.1	298.4	290.0	2.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	291.60	280.7	3.9	284.4	278.8	2.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	329.20	317.9	3.5	323.1	315.6	2.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	306.0	293.0	4.4	298.4	291.8	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	369.5	347.8	6.2	357.3	331.6	7.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	416.70	414.8	0.5	419.3	415.9	0.8
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	289.40	283.9	1.9	285.2	281.1	1.5
GNP Price Deflator (qtly.)	220.70	212.8	3.7	215.6	207.7	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	112.20	110.7	1.4	111.5	110.4	1.0
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	103.20	99.2	4.0	100.8	99.5	1.3
Unemployment Rate	8.0	10.4	-23.1	9.6	9.9	-2.9
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	13,751.0	11,376.3	20.9	16,041.3	12,960.0	23.8
Residential	6,599.60	4,970.2	32.8	7,684.7	5,064.3	51.7
Nonresidential	5,300.0	4,458.8	18.9	5,253.5	4,991.6	5.2
Non-Building	1,851.4	1,947.3	-4.9	3,103.1	2,904.1	6.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	122,997	93,255	31.9	141,208.8	93,221.4	51.5
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.93	7.81	14.3	8.6	10.3	-16.7
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.29	10.37	8.9	10.9	11.9	-8.5
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.0	11.16	-1.4	10.8	14.5	-25.4
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.82	13.00	-9.1	12.2	14.3	-14.9

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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Austin Sargent
Tim Seminoff
Holly Southwick
Constance Steffen
Tony Wilcox
Jim Wood

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The Utah Standard Needs Budget and Public Assistance in Utah

by
Boyd L. Fjeldsted*
and
Constance C. Steffen**

Introduction

One of the most challenging and controversial policy questions debated by government leaders and citizens is the role of government in caring for those who are unable to care for themselves. Among the issues in this debate is how to provide for the truly needy without perpetuating dependence on government aid. Fundamental to designing public assistance programs which both adequately care for the needy and encourage self-reliance is the determination of what are the basic needs of individuals and families and what levels of income are necessary to support those needs. This article outlines the procedure by which the minimum basic needs of low income families in Utah are determined, and provides a comparison of the costs of basic needs to the actual money income levels of Utah public assistance recipients.

The two major public assistance programs in Utah providing monthly cash payments to low income families and individuals are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance. AFDC provides income to families with dependent children who are deprived of support. Eligible families are those in which at least one parent is either absent from the home or is incapacitated and cannot provide for the children. AFDC is a Federal-State program governed by provisions of the Social Security Act. The Federal Government will pay approximately 71 percent, and state government 29 percent of the cost of AFDC in fiscal year 1985. General Assistance serves individuals and childless couples who are unable to work due to physical or mental handicaps and is entirely state-financed.

The amount of the monthly grants given to families and individuals eligible for these two programs is set by the State Legislature through the appropriation of state funds, with the Standard Needs Budget being employed as the basis for the relative size of grants for different family sizes. The Standard Needs Budget represents the cost of all items that a state considers essential to maintain a basic minimum standard of living. The development of a Standard Needs Budget is mandated by both Federal regulation for all states participating in the AFDC program and by Utah statute. The Utah law also requires that the "standard budget shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes upward or downward in the cost of living" (Section 55-151-18, Utah Code Annotated).

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*Senior Research Economist, BEBR

**Research Analyst, BEBR

Until 1982 Utah's Standard Needs Budget was based in part on data obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Urban Family Budget Program.[1] From time to time supplemental studies, making use of Utah-specific price information, were employed to revise and update selected components of the Standard Needs Budget. Because the Standard Needs Budget was continually being revised on an ad hoc basis and was largely based on the non-Utah-specific price data, the Department of Social Services determined it would be advantageous to develop an entirely new budget using more reliable and locally collected data. In 1982, the department requested the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah to develop a new Standard Needs Budget. The new budget was accepted as the basis for determining grant levels by the Social Services and Health Appropriations Subcommittee during the 1983 General Session of the Legislature. During 1983, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research updated its first study, and the results were again used by the Appropriations Subcommittee to set grant levels for the 1984-85 fiscal year.

In this article, the most recent Utah Standard Needs Budget for various family sizes is presented and the methodology employed in deriving the budget is discussed. In addition, the adequacy of public assistance programs in meeting the needs of Utah's low income families is examined through a comparison of the Standard Needs Budget and income levels of AFDC recipients.

Components of the Standard Needs Budget

The federal regulation requiring the development of a Standard Needs Budget does not specify the expenditure components to be included; therefore, it is the prerogative of the states to ascertain what are the basic need items. The Utah Department of Social Services has determined that the Standard Needs Budget should include 12 categories of basic needs: food, housing (including heat), electricity, telephone, transportation, housekeeping supplies, personal care, nonprescription drugs, house furnishings and equipment, apparel and upkeep, recreation, and reading and education. The monthly expenditures required to adequately satisfy each of the 12 basic needs categories for six sizes of assistance units is listed in Table 1. The Standard Needs Budget ranges from $402 monthly for one person to $1,007 monthly for a family of six. Nearly 70 percent of each budget is allocated to food and housing expenditures.

Methodology Used in Deriving the Standard Needs Budget

The methodology employed in determining cash allowances for each component of the Standard Needs Budget is described below.[2]

Food

The basic approach in arriving at the food component of the proposed AFDC Standard Needs Budget was to ascertain the average cost of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan for AFDC families in the State of Utah. The USDA Thrifty Food Plan is the basis for coupon allotments under the USDA Food Stamp Program and is also used as a basis for determining poverty thresholds for families of different sizes and age-sex compositions by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The USDA Thrifty Food Plan satisfies all Recommended Dietary Allowances set by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (NAS-NRC) for all nutrients for which adequate food composition data are available. At the same time the plan reflects only a minimal departure from average food consumption patterns of low income families necessary to attain the NAS-NRC standard.[3]

The USDA Thrifty Food Plan specifies required quantities of food in each of 17 different food groups for persons of different age, sex and pregnancy status. The required quantities of each food group for households of one to ten persons were established by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research; then representative food items from each group were priced in a probability sample of approximately 50 full-line retail grocery outlets in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber Counties in September 1982.

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[1] This program was discontinued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics after the Autumn 1981 budget estimates were developed.

[2] A complete discussion of the methodology is contained in *Utah AFDC Standard Needs Budget, Autumn 1983* by Boyd Fjeldsted, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, December, 1983.

[3] *The Thrifty Food Plan*, Consumer and Food Economics Institute, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland, September, 1975 [CFE (Adm.) 326]. Low income families are defined here as families between the 10th and 25th percentiles of food expenditure per person.

Average costs for all 17 food groups were aggregated and then multiplied by a scale economy factor determined by the USDA Agricultural Research Service, in order to arrive at the Autumn 1982 food budgets.[4] The Autumn 1983 allowances were adjusted by the relative change in the food at home component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) since September 1982 to arrive at the allowances shown in Table 1.

It should be noted that implicit in the use of the USDA Thrifty Food Plan for setting the AFDC needs standard for the food budget component is the assumption that all food is purchased in grocery stores and prepared at home (though lunches and snacks may be eaten outside the home).

Housing

The housing component of the proposed AFDC Standard Needs Budget was based on a Bureau of Economic and Business Research survey of members of the Apartment Association of Utah owning rental units located in Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties.

Table 1
AFDC Standard Needs Budget
Autumn 1983
(dollars per month)

Expenditure Category	Size of Assistance Unit (number of persons) 1	2	3	4	5	6
Food	85	133	190	247	304	361
Housing (including heat)	199	245	288	310	331	331
Electricity	20	32	35	38	40	42
Telephone	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation	27	30	33	36	39	42
Housekeeping Supplies	6	10	14	18	22	26
Personal Care	8	12	14	16	18	20
Nonprescription Drugs	3	5	7	8	9	10
House Furnishings and Equipment	10	16	22	28	33	38
Apparel and Upkeep	16	27	38	49	60	71
Recreation	11	17	23	29	34	39
Reading and Education	3	5	7	9	11	13
Total	402	546	685	802	915	1,007

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

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[4] The derivation of the scale economy factor is discussed in *The Effect of Household Size on the Cost of Diets That Are Nutritionally Equivalent*, report issued by the Consumer and Food Economics Institute, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, September 1975 [CFE (Adm.) 325]

Nonmember owners of apartment complexes containing 40 or more units were also included in the survey. In determining the appropriate number of bedrooms for each size of AFDC assistance unit, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development occupancy guidelines for subsidized multi-family housing programs were followed.[5]

On the basis of these guidelines, an efficiency apartment was determined to be adequate for a single person AFDC assistance unit, a one-bedroom apartment for a two-person assistance unit, a two-bedroom apartment for three-person and four-person assistance units and a three-bedroom apartment for five-person and six-person assistance units. For purposes of deriving the Standard Needs Budget housing allowance the sample of rental units was restricted to one bathroom units situated in complexes containing at least two units. The sample was further restricted to units allowing at least one child. With these restrictions the sample size was still greater than 5,200 rental units, of which approximately 3 percent were efficiency units, 29 percent one-bedroom units, 66 percent two-bedroom units and 1 percent three-bedroom units. A heat-adjusted rent was calculated for rental units for which heat was not included in the rent by adding an allowance for heat to the contract rent based on the average size of each type of unit. The purpose of this adjustment was to make the rental values of units for which heat was included in the rent comparable to the rental value on units for which heat was not included in the rent, so that they could be combined into one distribution. This was done separately for each apartment type and the mean heat-adjusted rent for the lowest 25 percent of units in each distribution was then calculated.

The adjustment added to the contract rent for rental units for which heat is not included in the rent consists of two components: a space heating component, and a water heating component. The space heating component was calculated with the use of the expression:

$$Q_s = .193(A + 4A^{1/2}),$$

where Q_s = annual energy requirement for space heating (in therms) and

A = area of rental unit (in square feet).

This expression was derived by means of a linear regression analysis of appliance stock and energy consumption data obtained from the Utah Power and Light 1981 Appliance Saturation Survey computer tape microdata file, in conjunction with monthly heating degree data obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Center.[6] The derived expression represents the amount of energy required for space heating in a normal heating season of 5,800 heating degree days in the Salt Lake City area as a function of apartment size.

The water heating component was calculated with the use of the expression:

$$Q_W = 59.8N^{1/2}$$

where Q_W = annual energy requirement for water heating (in therms) and

N = number of persons for which the apartment size has been determined to be adequate under the HUD occupancy standards for subsidized multi-family housing.

This expression was derived from the relevant parameters of a nonlinear regression model devised by Cambridge Systematics, Inc. for the Electric Power Research Institute.[7]

Since the above expressions for space heating and water heating energy requirements assume no heat loss from energy conversion, a gas appliance relative efficiency factor of .60 was assumed in determining actual monthly natural gas requirements. These requirements were then priced on the basis of the current Mountain Fuel Supply Company residential service tariff Schedule GS-1 for Utah on file with the Utah Public Service Commission. An allowance of 8.75 percent was then added for sales and municipal franchise taxes.

In determining the final Standard Needs Budget housing allowance shown in Table 1, the efficiency apartment estimated mean heat-adjusted rent of $199 was used for one-person assistance units, the one bedroom apartment estimated mean heat-adjusted rent of $245 was used for two-person assistance units, the two bedroom apartment estimated mean heat adjusted rent of $288 was used for three-person assistance units, the average of the estimated mean heat-adjusted rents for two- and three-bedroom apartments ($310) was used for four-person assistance units and the three-bedroom estimated mean heat adjusted rent of $331 was used for five and six-person assistance units.

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[5] See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Handbook 4350.3, *Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs*, dated November 4, 1981.

[6] Methodology used in the Appliance Saturation Survey has been documented in *1981 Appliance Saturation Survey*, a report prepared by the Utah Power and Light Company Customer Service Department, dated November 12, 1982.

[7] This model is documented in A.A. Goett, D.L. McFadden and G.L. Earl, "The Residential End-Use Energy Policy System: Model Description and Analysis of Energy Usage and Efficiency Choice," Section I of *Proceedings: End-Use Models and Conservation Analysis*, published by the Electric Power Research Institute, July 1982.

Electricity

The AFDC Standards Needs Budget allowances for the provision of electricity were inferred by means of an analysis of Utah low-income household electricity consumption patterns. The Utah Power and Light 1981 Appliance Saturation Survey computer tape microdata file was used as the data base. In this analysis "low income" was defined to conform with the discrete income classes employed in the Appliance Saturation Survey. For one- and two-person households, low income was defined as less than $10,000 per year, while for three-, four-, five- and six-person households low income was defined as less than $15,000 per year. These definitions coincide roughly with Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. The sample of households was restricted to households being served under rate Schedule 1 (general residential service), with non-electric space heat, without central electric refrigerated air conditioning, with non-electric water heating, and without freezers. The sample was further restricted to households having continuous service throughout the year.

Electricity consumption figures obtained from the sample were priced using the current Utah Power and Light residential service tariff Schedule 1 for Utah filed with the Utah Public Service Commission. An allowance of 8.75 percent was then added for sales and municipal franchise taxes to obtain the AFDC Standard Needs Budget electricity consumption allowances shown in Table 1.

Telephone

The telephone allowance in the AFDC Standard Needs Budget was based on Mountain Bell tariff schedules for two-party line telephones in the Salt Lake City area. A sales and municipal franchise tax allowance of 11.75 percent was added to the Mountain Bell rate for basic two-party line service, extended area service and rotary equipment service to arrive at the Standard Needs Budget telephone allowance which appears in Table 1.

Transportation

The AFDC Standard Needs Budget transportation allowance was calculated on the basis of essential trip data inferred from a survey of low income households in the State of Washington.[8] For a family of four persons the average number of essential trips for shopping and medical care was determined to be approximately 20 round trips per month. An increment of 1.7 round trips per month per person has been employed for AFDC assistance units of sizes greater than or smaller than four persons. To arrive at a budget allowance it was assumed that the average round trip distance for Utah AFDC families is five miles. In the Autumn 1982 Standard Needs Budget a mileage allowance of 35 cents per mile was used to calculate the transportation allowance based on data assembled by Runzheimer and Company for the Internal Revenue Service reflecting a composite of operating and ownership costs for different sizes of automobiles.[9]

The transportation allowances in Table 1 were calculated by adjusting the Autumn 1982 Standard Needs Budget transportation allowances by the relative change in the private transportation component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) since September of 1982.

Housekeeping Supplies, Personal Care and Non-prescription Drugs

The Standard Needs Budget allowances for housekeeping supplies (including laundry supplies), personal care, and non-prescription drugs have been estimated indirectly making use of data from the ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.[10]

The basic premise underlying these estimates is that if low income households have attained a minimally acceptable level of food consumption, then minimally acceptable levels of consumption for other expenditure categories may be inferred from the expenditure ratios actually selected by households having the same economic and demographic characteristics. Accordingly, the basic approach has been to calculate the ratio of expenditures in other expenditure categories to food expenditures for households situated below the 20th percentile with respect to income before taxes. These ratios were then modified to reflect scale economies exhibited by households of different sizes. Finally, the adjusted ratios were multiplied by the Standard Needs Budget food allowances shown on line 1 of Table 1 to derive budget allowances for housekeeping supplies, personal care, and non-prescription drugs.

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[8] See *Cost of Living in 1980 for Low-Income Families in Washington State*, report prepared by the Office of Research, Analysis and Information Division, Department of Social and Health Services, Olympia, Washington 98504, January, 1981.

[9] Runzheimer and Company is a management consultant firm located in Rochester, Wisconsin that specializes in motor vehicle transportation cost studies.

[10] The basic source document is U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Diary Survey, 1980-81*, Bulletin 2173, September 1983.

House Furnishings and Equipment, Apparel and Upkeep, Recreation, and Reading and Education

The AFDC Standard Need Budget allowances for the house furnishings and equipment, apparel and upkeep, recreation, and reading and education categories listed in Table 1 have also been estimated indirectly. However, data for these categoies are not yet available from the ongoing Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey, so data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey were relied upon to derive these allowances.[11]

Again the basic premise underlying these calculations is that if low-income households have attained a minimally acceptable level of food consumption, then minimally acceptable levels of consumption for other expenditure categories may be inferred from the expenditure ratios actually selected by households having the same economic and demographic characteristics. And again the basic procedure has been to calculate the ratio of expenditures in other expenditure categories to food expenditures for households situated below the 20th percentile with respect to income before taxes. These ratios were then modified to reflect scale economies exhibited by households of different sizes. Next the ratios were adjusted for differential price changes between the time of the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey and 1983. Finally, the adjusted ratios were multiplied by the Standard Needs Budget food allowances shown on line 1 of Table 1 to derive budget allowances for the expenditure categories covered in this section – house furnishings and equipment, apparel and upkeep, recreation, and reading and education.

Comparison of Equivalence Scales

A Standard Needs Budget must not only adequately cover the basic needs of AFDC households, but also be equitable with respect to AFDC households of different sizes. The equitability of the budget allowances for different household sizes may be assessed by comparing the relative allowance levels to AFDC benefit payment schedules of other states. To make this comparison, equivalence scales are derived for each state's Standard Needs Budget schedule or benefit payments schedule. The equivalence scales are commonly calculated by expressing payments or budget allowances as percents of the payment or budget allowance for a household of four persons. For example, the Utah budget allowance for two-person and six-person families are 68 percent and 126 percent respectively of the budget allowance for a four-person family.

The Utah Standard Needs Budget equivalence scale is very close to those of many other states and the U.S. median scale for two-person through five-person households. The U.S. median equivalence scale was derived by first calculating an equivalence scale for each state, and then determining the median scale value of each household size. The similarity of the Utah and U.S. median equivalence scale is illustrated below.

	Number of Persons in Assistance Unit					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Utah	50	68	85	100	114	126
U.S. Median	na	68	84	100	115	130

How the Standard Needs Budget Compares with the Income of AFDC Recipients

The State Legislature appropriated revenue sufficient to fund 1983-84 AFDC maximum grants for each household size at 54 percent of the corresponding Standard Needs Budget. Although this amount falls far short of meeting the basic needs of AFDC families, recipients of AFDC grants are often eligible for several types of non-cash benefits and are allowed to earn income without losing an equivalent amount of cash aid. The value of the cash grants together with the non-cash benefits and other sources of income brings the total income of most AFDC families to at least 70 percent of the Standard Needs Budget.

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[11] Integrated data from both the diary and interview components of the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey have been employed for the calculations in this section. The basic source document is U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Diary and Interview Survey, 1972-73*, Bulletin 1992, 1978.

The distribution of money income (including assistance payments) of AFDC recipients on April 20, 1984 as apercentage of the 1984-85 Standard Needs Budget is shown in Table 2. When interpreting the table it is important to bear in mind that the 1984-85 Standard Needs Budget actually reflects the cost of basic needs in the Autumn of 1983, when the budget was developed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

The largest proportion of AFDC families (45.4 percent) have money incomes between 70 and 79 percent of the Needs Budget. Very few families (5.3 percent) have incomes as large as or larger than the Standard Needs Budget.

The percentages were calculated by dividing the monthly money income of AFDC households by the Standard Needs Budget for their household size. The income of each household includes gross earned and/or unearned income less the standard work allowance where applicable, grant money, food stamp benefits, and the average energy assistance payment. Benefits which are excluded from household income are the value of medical assistance, housing subsidies, or educational grants. Medical assistance is excluded, because medical cost is not a component of the Needs Budget. Housing and education assistance are excluded because most AFDC families do not receive these benefits. Only 17 percent received a housing subsidy and 1 percent an educational grant in a sample survey in September 1983.

Table 2
Distribution of AFDC Households by Total Money Income as a Percent of the Standard Needs Budget
April 1984

Percent of Needs Budget	Number of AFDC Households	Percent of AFDC[a] Households
Less than 52%	54	.4
52-59%	2,266	19.0
60-69%	741	6.2
70-79%	5,420	45.3
80-89%	2,059	17.2
90-99%	779	6.5
100-109%	344	2.9
110-119%	170	1.4
120-129%	83	0.7
130-139%	23	0.2
140-149%	15	0.1
150% or more	2	0.0
Totals	11,956	100.0

[a] The sum of the percentages does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Social Services, Office of Assistance Payments, April, 1984.

Conclusion

The Standard Needs Budget is a statutorily required guideline used in establishing the amount of cash payments given to individuals and families receiving public assistance. This article has described the methodology employed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in constructing a Standard Needs Budget to assist the Department of Social Services and the Utah State Legislature in setting the level of assistance payments.

Determining the level of cash payments will always be a challenge for public policy makers. Decisions have to be made regarding the extent to which taxpayers should be taxed and the portion of tax revenues which should be allocated to public assistance programs. Furthermore, the desire to provide adequate support must be tempered with the desire to encourage families to become self-sufficient. Another subject of debate is what components should be included in the Standard Needs Budget. The problem of setting the level of public assistance payments is further complicated by the availability of non-cash benefits in the form of food stamps and medical care. Rent and energy subsidies are also available to some public assistance recipients.

Utah has strived to maintain a balance between providing adequate support to needy families and offering incentives for self-reliance. A greater proportion of AFDC families in Utah (in comparison to other Western states) have a working parent. This is due in part to Utah's "Work Pays" program in which families may earn a small amount of income without offsetting their cash benefits dollar for dollar. In addition, subsidized child care is available to working parents. Utah has been a leader in welfare administration, and judging from the effort expended by executive and legislative units of government, the state's public assistance programs will continue to receive diligent and well-reasoned consideration.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (mil. of dol.; qtrly.)	na	14,058	na	na	13,884.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	476	464	2.6	491.9	468.9	4.9
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	4,311	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Received by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	58.4	60.0	-2.7	55.8	57.3	-2.6
Lambs (cwt)	54.0	56.0	-3.6	51.6	51.6	.0
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.2	13.0	1.5	12.9	12.9	0.6
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	79.0	75.0	5.3	79.8	68.1	17.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	23,985	20,843	15.1	24,623.7	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	156,200	74,600	110.1	324,891.7	270,791.7	20.0
Residential	64,700	32,100	101.7	69,591.7	40,575.0	71.5
Nonresidential	67,300	27,000	149.3	42,575.0	33,216.7	28.2
Public Works and Utilities	24,000	15,500	54.8	212,741.7	197,008.3	8.0
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	72,940.2	55,026.7	32.6	96,110.0	81,962.6	17.3
Residential	34,002.4	34,155.8	-0.4	55,243.1	31,800.1	73.7
Nonresidential	27,502.3	12,199.3	125.4	29,119.2	35,385.0	-17.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,435.5	8,671.6	31.9	11,747.7	14,777.5	-20.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	698	958	-27.1	1,219.9	718.0	69.9
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	647.8	637.4	1.6	654.1	647.2	1.1
Total Employed Persons	607.8	577.6	5.2	607.2	594.5	2.2
Unemployed Persons	40.0	59.8	-33.1	46.8	52.7	-11.2
Percent Total Labor Force	6.2	9.4	-34.0	7.2	8.2	-12.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	577.8	548.5	5.3	570.3	558.9	2.0
Manufacturing	90.1	80.5	11.9	87.0	84.5	2.9
Mining	13.7	14.0	-2.1	13.9	17.1	-18.8
Contract Construction	27.0	22.6	19.5	29.5	26.9	9.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.1	35.0	3.1	36.2	35.6	1.5
Wholesale Trade	34.9	33.5	4.2	34.4	34.3	0.3
Retail Trade	99.4	95.2	4.4	100.0	97.5	2.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.1	27.3	6.6	28.3	26.8	5.7
Services[c]	115.8	110.8	4.5	112.0	109.3	2.5
Federal Government[d]	37.0	36.8	0.5	37.1	37.2	-0.3
State Government[d]	35.8	35.2	1.7	34.4	33.5	2.8
Local Government[d]	58.9	57.8	1.9	57.5	56.2	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	41.2	38.7	6.5	39.8	38.4	3.5
Mining	43.4	41.7	4.1	41.9	42.5	-1.4
Contract Construction	36.8	36.6	0.5	37.1	38.0	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	37.0	36.6	1.1	37.6	37.0	1.6
Retail Trade	28.0	27.2	2.9	28.8	28.1	2.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	8,379.5	13,075.9	-35.9	8,030.5	11,601.5	-30.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,941.5	1,733.0	12.0	1,825.5	1,640.8	11.3
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	226,360.4	171,877.5	31.7	98,290.1	86,116.2	14.1
Sales and Use Tax	105,063.5	89,110.9	17.9	34,550.5	32,241.9	7.2
Motor Fuel Tax	5,504.0	2,812.1	95.7	5,712.6	5,779.9	-1.2
Individual Income Tax	57,818.6	49,327.1	17.2	31,504.0	27,116.1	16.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	32.7	463.8	-92.9	2,990.7	3,103.1	-3.6
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,214.4	975.2	24.5	1,121.8	1,022.2	9.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,732.7	3,348.8	11.5	4,185.3	3,999.2	4.7
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	1,869.2	2,257.3	-17.2	2,547.8	1,930.1	32.0
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	9,389.8	7,382.0	27.2	8,400.1	7,310.0	14.9
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,376.0	1,205.0	14.2	1,193.9	1,389.6	-14.1
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	12,676.0	13,590.0	-6.7	13,805.8	15,476.2	-10.8
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	567,447	577,058	-1.7	593,726.4	511,786.5	16.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	26,993	26,544	1.7	34,315.3	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	79.1	513.4	-84.6	286.2	270.8	5.7
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	240.9	321.8	-25.1	932.1	1,039.6	-10.3
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	452,237	442,760	2.1	445,099.8	438,430.9	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	158,716	146,456	8.4	152,657.8	143,907.4	6.1
Electric Customers (residential)	424,962	404,899	5.0	408,881.8	400,881.9	2.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,216	38,293	7.6	39,176.4	37,931.6	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	413,426	402,940	2.6	404,192.8	394,385.0	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	519	538	-3.5	532.4	544.1	-2.1

Utah Business Statistics

				% Change		12 Month Average
	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	from Year Ago	1984	1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	46.1	44.0	4.8	46.3	45.6	1.5
Unemployment Rate	5.6	7.9	-29.1	6.3	7.1	-11.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,391.3	7,145.8	-24.6	9,835.4	61,792.3	-84.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	66	141	-53.2	156.3	77.7	101.2
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	305.6	284.5	7.4	322.2	320.2	0.6
Electric Customers (residential)	30,442	29,374	3.6	29,724.6	28,532.3	4.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,332	2,251	3.6	2,273.8	2,177.3	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,200	40,680	3.7	41,045.1	39,891.2	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	44.5	44.8	-0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,481	37,192	0.8	37,503.3	36,770.5	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,596	6,338	4.1	6,524.8	6,139.0	6.3
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	301.6	286.0	5.5	297.2	289.3	2.7
Unemployment Rate	5.3	8.2	-35.4	6.3	7.6	-17.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	31,608.3	28,834.6	9.6	44,002.7	41,473.7	6.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	397	545	-30.5	605.5	295.0	105.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,315.1	5,449.9	15.9	6,079.8	5,690.2	6.8
Electric Customers (residential)	215,356	199,665	7.9	203,083.4	197,986.5	2.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,783	15,600	14.0	16,137.6	15,459.8	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	199,319	193,018	3.3	193,443.8	188,995.7	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	236	248	-4.8	242.8	247.4	-1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,084	206,574	2.2	208,460.1	205,647.4	1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	104,753	95,883	9.3	100,338.7	94,875.7	5.8
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	65.9	62.2	5.9	64.8	63.6	1.8
Unemployment Rate	6.6	10.5	-37.1	7.5	9.1	-17.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,598.4	6,061.2	-7.6	10,557.2	6,650.7	58.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	47	80	-41.3	102.4	61.6	66.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	785.9	703.9	11.6	778.0	765.9	1.6
Electric Customers (residential)	47,087	46,296	1.7	46,089.5	46,345.1	-0.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,444	5,157	5.6	5,328.3	5,180.1	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,619	56,319	2.3	56,157.8	55,219.9	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	62	65	-4.6	65.5	67.3	-2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,634	60,335	2.2	59,826.6	59,004.5	1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,864	12,755	8.7	13,220.9	12,288.2	7.6
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.1	49.8	4.6	50.5	49.5	2.1
Unemployment Rate	6.8	10.1	-32.7	8.3	9.3	-11.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,523.7	3,049.6	113.9	8,630.1	5,084.5	69.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	46	47	-2.1	81.8	48.0	70.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	537.8	523.5	2.7	553.6	538.4	2.8
Electric Customers (residential)	49,966	49,197	1.6	49,374.3	48,700.7	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,524	4,375	3.4	4,394.3	4,331.9	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,450	45,815	1.4	45,525.8	44,900.7	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	83	-8.4	79.5	82.6	-3.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,614	43,080	3.6	43,633.7	43,103.4	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,160	9,453	7.5	9,774.3	9,413.8	3.8

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:
[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (mil. of dol.) (qtly.)	na	14,058	na	na	13,932.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	582	550	5.8	494.6	470.1	5.2
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,709	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.8	61.6	0.3	55.8	57.4	-2.9
Lambs (cwt)	54.8	57.0	-3.9	51.4	51.9	-1.0
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.8	12.8	0.0	12.9	12.9	0.7
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	84.0	72.0	16.7	80.8	69.0	17.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	26,950	24,066	12.0	24,864.0	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	130,900	166,400	-21.3	321,933.3	279,666.7	15.1
Residential	70,500	56,400	25.0	70,766.7	42,083.3	68.2
Nonresidential	46,600	86,300	-46.0	39,266.7	38,891.7	1.0
Public Works and Utilities	13,800	23,800	-42.0	211,908.3	198,708.3	6.6
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	124,959.2	77,389.5	61.5	100,074.1	83,572.0	19.7
Residential	87,795.5	51,387.5	70.8	58,277.1	34,269.5	70.1
Nonresidential	25,386.6	17,582.0	44.4	29,769.6	34,723.2	-14.3
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,777.1	8,420.0	39.9	12,027.4	14,579.4	-17.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,343	878	53.0	1,258.7	753.2	67.1
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	653.2	640.8	1.9	655.1	647.9	1.1
Total Employed Persons	616.3	585.2	5.3	609.8	594.2	2.6
Unemployed Persons	36.9	55.6	-33.6	45.3	53.7	-15.7
Percent Total Labor Force	5.6	8.7	-35.6	6.9	8.3	-16.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	584.1	553.1	5.6	572.9	558.5	2.6
Manufacturing	91.4	81.4	12.3	87.8	84.1	4.5
Mining	13.7	13.5	1.5	13.9	16.6	-15.9
Contract Construction	29.2	23.5	24.3	30.0	26.9	11.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.9	35.4	1.4	36.2	35.7	1.4
Wholesale Trade	35.6	33.6	6.0	34.6	34.2	1.0
Retail Trade	100.5	95.9	4.8	100.4	97.7	2.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.2	27.5	6.2	28.5	26.9	5.9
Services[c]	116.2	111.5	4.2	112.4	109.6	2.6
Federal Government	37.3	37.2	0.3	37.1	37.2	-0.3
State Government[d]	35.7	35.4	0.8	34.4	33.6	2.6
Local Government[d]	59.3	58.1	2.1	57.6	56.3	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	41.1	38.9	5.7	39.9	38.4	3.9
Mining	43.9	40.7	7.9	42.2	42.1	0.3
Contract Construction	38.1	36.9	3.3	37.2	38.0	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	37.1	36.9	0.5	37.7	37.0	1.7
Retail Trade	29.0	28.1	3.2	28.9	28.2	2.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	7,106.4	15,032.2	-52.7	7,370.0	11,715.6	-37.1
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,969.9	1,742.5	13.1	1,844.5	1,646.5	12.0
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	44,970.2	30,684.0	46.6	99,480.6	85,810.6	15.9
Sales and Use Tax	3,507.3	1,828.3	91.8	34,690.4	31,954.1	8.6
Motor Fuel Tax	4,900.6	7,959.9	-38.4	5,457.7	5,736.4	-4.9
Individual Income Tax	16,680.6	7,655.1	117.9	32,256.1	27,283.4	18.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,009.3	1,481.1	35.7	3,034.7	3,045.8	-0.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,144.2	997.2	14.7	1,134.0	1,022.5	10.9
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,061.5	3,589.0	13.2	4,224.7	3,986.0	6.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,418.8	na	na	1,982.0	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	8,439.1	na	na	7,364.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,537	1,366	12.5	1,208.2	1,356.9	-11.0
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	15,519	16,261	-4.6	13,743.9	15,459.5	-11.1
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	690,517	779,680	-11.4	586,296.7	544,423.8	7.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	29,201	29,125	0.3	34,321.6	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	14.0	180.1	-92.2	272.3	277.5	-1.9
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	385.4	402.8	-4.3	930.6	1,039.6	-10.5
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	452,459	443,102	2.1	445,879.5	438,813.1	1.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	159,652	146,944	8.6	153,716.8	144,331.7	6.5
Electric Customers (residential)	424,531	405,021	4.8	410,507.6	401,216.2	2.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,061	38,420	6.9	39,396.5	37,970.3	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	351,984	402,642	-12.6	399,971.3	394,979.9	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	425	540	-21.3	522.8	543.5	-3.8

Utah Business Statistics

	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	46.8	44.2	5.9	46.5	45.6	2.1
Unemployment Rate	5.1	7.5	-32.0	6.1	7.2	-15.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,708.9	7,736.5	25.5	9,999.2	62,150.6	-83.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	136	100	36.0	159.1	82.1	93.4
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	285.4	265.7	7.4	357.7	326.2	9.8
Electric Customers (residential)	30,574	29,425	3.9	29,820.4	28,589.5	4.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,322	2,248	3.3	2,280.0	2,182.2	4.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,350	40,584	4.4	41,197.3	39,959.3	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	46	-2.2	44.4	45.1	-1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,612	37,332	0.8	37,526.6	36,851.9	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,615	6,398	3.4	6,542.9	6,180.3	5.9
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	304.4	288.3	5.6	298.6	289.3	3.2
Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.6	-35.5	6.1	7.7	-21.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	77,793.4	40,483.4	92.2	47,111.8	43,584.3	8.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	870	423	105.7	642.8	319.8	101.0
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,296.0	5,317.3	18.4	6,161.4	5,698.2	8.1
Electric Customers (residential)	214,898	199,875	7.5	204,335.3	198,187.1	3.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,707	15,737	12.5	16,301.8	15,473.0	5.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	199,619	192,680	3.6	194,022.0	189,245.7	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	237	246	-3.7	242.1	247.1	-2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,313	206,856	2.2	208,831.5	205,794.7	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	105,499	96,297	9.6	101,105.5	95,046.8	6.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	66.8	63.2	5.7	65.1	63.5	2.4
Unemployment Rate	5.9	9.9	-40.4	7.2	9.3	-22.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,314.4	8,164.7	-10.4	10,486.3	7,060.5	48.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	88	84	4.8	102.8	65.9	55.9
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	707.6	670.2	5.6	781.2	764.5	2.2
Electric Customers (residential)	47,165	46,332	1.8	46,158.9	46,259.4	-0.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,478	5,177	5.8	5,353.3	5,173.1	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,519	56,065	2.6	56.279.0	55,276.6	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	63	64	-1.6	65.4	66.8	-2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,648	60,323	2.2	59,937.0	59,004.7	1.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,003	12,618	11.0	13,336.3	12,343.6	8.0
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.4	49.9	5.0	50.7	49.5	2.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	9.4	-34.0	8.0	9.4	-15.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,921.1	8,979.9	-22.9	8,458.5	5,134.6	64.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	66	110	-40.0	78.1	55.0	42.0
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	488.0	473.8	3.0	554.8	536.5	3.4
Electric Customers (residential)	49,960	49,099	1.8	49,446.1	48,743.6	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,444	4,389	1.3	4,398.9	4,337.7	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,589	45,563	2.3	45,611.3	44,933.9	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	83	-8.4	78.9	82.8	-4.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,498	43,081	3.3	43,751.8	43,109.7	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,091	9,472	6.5	9,825.9	9,432.6	4.2

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
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Footnotes:

[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
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[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
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[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

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Sources

Population — 1981, 1982 and 1983, Utah Population Estimates Committee data; 1980, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Market Data — Utah Department of Employment Security.

Income Data — Average monthly non-agricultural wage and annual non-agricultural payroll, Utah Department of Employment Security; total and per capita personal income, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Tax Data — Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government*.

Miscellaneous Data — New car and truck registrations, Utah State Tax Commission, in lieu payments, Bureau of Land Management.

P Preliminary R Revised na - Not available

NATIONAL DATA

	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtly.)	3,541.6	3,171.5	11.7	3,403.0	3,110.5	9.4
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	2,940.5	2,670.1	10.1	2,808.8	2,609.9	7.6
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	160.9	140.0	14.9	152.9	137.8	10.9
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	332.7	293.0	13.5	312.4	308.8	1.2
Index of Leading Indicators	166.9	150.2	11.1	160.9	139.9	14.9
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	307.3	293.4	4.7	301.7	291.7	3.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	294.3	283.2	3.9	287.2	279.9	2.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	331.5	318.6	4.0	326.2	317.6	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	306.9	287.4	6.8	302.5	292.1	3.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	374.5	352.3	6.3	362.8	337.3	7.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	418.1	399.9	4.6	422.2	414.9	1.8
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	291.7	283.4	2.9	286.9	282.1	1.7
GNP Price Deflator (qtly.)	220.5	212.8	3.6	217.5	209.3	3.9
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	112.9	110.7	2.0	112.0	110.6	1.3
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	104.1	99.3	4.8	102.0	99.4	2.6
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.3	-24.3	9.0	10.1	-11.3
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	17,576.5	16,100.3	9.2	16,614.2	13,190.6	26.0
Residential	8,806.5	[illegible]45.2	10.8	8,122.2	5,515.0	47.3
Nonresidential	5,849.0	5,[illegible]7.5	10.8	5,344.1	4,799.6	11.3
Non-Building	2,921.0	2,877.6	1.5	3,147.9	2,876.0	9.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	155,636	149,581	4.0	148,516.0	101,998.2	45.6
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	9.44	8.30	13.7	8.9	9.5	-6.8
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.90	10.34	15.1	11.2	11.4	-2.3
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.21	10.50	6.8	10.8	13.5	-19.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.64	12.97	-10.3	11.9	14.0	-15.0

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

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Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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James B. Peters

Research Analysts, Research Assistants and Programmers

John Akins
Ronda Brinkerhoff
Alan Hunt
Austin Sargent
Tim Seminoff
Holly Southwick
Constance Steffen
Tony Wilcox
Jim Wood

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Salt Lake County Apartment Construction Activity*

By *James A. Wood*, Research Analyst

The current high level of apartment construction activity in Salt Lake County is part of a long term housing cycle that began in 1978. Any discussion of apartment construction must be framed in the context of this long term perspective, which places 1984 construction activity in its proper context, i.e., a market response to serious under-building during the 1979-1982 period.

The long term perspective and the rental housing needs of Salt Lake County (2,200-2,500 units/year) suggest that the present concern regarding overbuilding is premature; however, housing needs and specific apartment project feasibility must not be confused. It is likely that in 1984 some apartment projects will experience longer absorption and higher vacancy rates and the market will be more competitive and less forgiving. Nevertheless, apartment construction activity in 1983-1984 will not exceed the rental housing needs of Salt Lake County.

The Recession and Apartment Construction Activity

The Salt Lake County apartment market experienced severe underbuilding from 1979-1982. During this period there was an estimated shortfall of several hundred units a year in the construction of new units. The data in Table 1 show the abrupt decline in apartment construction activity during the 1980-1982 period. It is necessary to go back to the 1964-1965 housing recession to find a comparably low level of apartment construction activity. The severity of the decline is further illustrated when the 1980-1982 period is compared to 1977. The data show more apartment permits were issued in the single year of 1977 (3,178 permits) than for the three-year, 1980-1982 period (2,650 permits).

In the wake of this underbuilding, the Salt Lake County apartment vacancy rate dropped to 2.7 percent by the fall of 1982. At that time all of the data and data sources, i.e., vacancy rates, rental agencies, apartment owners, financial and real estate industry representatives, agreed that the Salt Lake County rental market was extremely "tight" (Table 2).

Against this backdrop of very low vacancy rates, historically low levels of apartment construction activity and improving financial markets, the Salt Lake rental housing market entered 1983. These factors combined to turn the apartment market around as apartment permits issued increased from 915 in 1982 to 2,400 in 1983.

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* This article is a summary of a report prepared for the Salt Lake County Housing Authority, "An Overview of the Salt Lake County Apartment Market," June 1984

Table 1
Residential Construction in Salt Lake County
1976 - 1983

Year	Total Residential Permits	Single Family Permits	Condominium Permits	Apartment Permits
1976	8,530	6,031	265	2,234
1977	10,917	7,387	342	3,178
1978	9,490	6,634	542	2,314
1979	6,977	4,781	459	1,737
1980	4,657	2,937	484	1,236
1981	2,805	1,432	874	500
1982	2,722	1,661	146	915
1983	7,169	4,294	475	2,400

Source: *Utah Construction Report*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983.

Table 2
Vacancy Rates in Salt Lake County and the United States
1974 - 1983

Year	Salt Lake County[a]	United States[b]
1974	3.1	8.8
1975	2.0	8.3
1976	.7	7.8
1977	3.3	7.1
1978	3.5	6.7
1979	3.0	7.6
1980	4.6	7.1
1981	na	6.4
1982	2.7	6.9
1983	3.2	6.6

[a] Vacancy rates for structures with 20 or more units.

[b] Vacancy rates for structures with 5 or more units.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; and Bureau of the Census, *Current Housing Report, Housing Vacancies*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., various years.

This increase in apartment construction has not yet resulted in a significant rise in vacancy rates. In the spring of 1984 vacancy rates for large apartment complexes (at least 100 units or more) remained below 5 percent. However, in most cases, this vacancy rate does not reflect the building activity of 1983. Many of the 1983 apartment projects were started in the last half of 1983 and were still under construction in early 1984. These projects were either only partially completed or had not begun full scale renting in the spring of 1984. Therefore, to understand the present market conditions of the Salt Lake County apartment market, it is necessary to look carefully at each large apartment project.

Current Apartment Market Conditions

During the June 1983 to June 1984 period there have been 1,429 apartment units completed and placed on the rental market. Table 3 shows the major projects and the number of units completed by June 1984. The large majority of these units were completed in the spring of 1984. Unfortunately, there are no data on the absorption rates of these projects; however, there are still a fair number of units available at the Fairway, Overlook Point and Lost Creek. Shadow Ridge and Shadow Brook both appear to be experiencing acceptable absorption rates.

Table 3
Apartment Units Started in 1983 and Completed by Spring of 1984

Project	Units
Fairway 1141 West 3900 South	412
Overlook Point 2857 West 4500 South	304
Shadow Brook 1700 West 3865 South	100[a]
Lost Creek State Street and 4950 South	270
Shadow Ridge Station 1300 East 7200 South	184
Pine Haven 200 East 2288 South	81
Ralph Moffit Apartments 1460 East 4705 South	78
Total	1,429

[a] 300-unit project, 200 units are still under construction.

[b] 300-unit project, 30 units are still under construction.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah,1984.

There are 523 units in major projects that were started in 1983 and still under construction, Table 4. With the exception of the Eagle Gate project all of these units should be completed by the fall of 1984. There are an additional 1,272 units under construction to be completed in 1984, and another 670 units in projects that have received preliminary approval from the appropriate planning and zoning authorities and will be completed in 1984 (Tables 5 and 6). When all the components of apartment construction activity are added together, there will be close to 3,800 units completed and reaching the rental market in 1984:

Units started in 1983 and completed in spring 1984	1,429
Units started in 1983 and still under construction but planned for completion in 1984	405
Units started and planned for completion in 1984	1,272
Units proposed, approved, and planned for completion in 1984	670
	3,776

Table 4
Selected Apartment Projects Started in 1983 and Under Construction in 1984
June, 1984

Project/Developer	Units	One Bedroom Rent	Two Bedroom Rent	Completion Date
Shadow Brook[a] 1700 West 3865 South	200	$340-385	$395-530	August 1984
Lost Creek[b] 4950 South State	30	$300-345	$390-405	July 1984
Eagle Gate South Temple and State	118	na	na	1985
Broadway 226 East 300 South	97	na	$500+	Fall 1984
Sausalito 1357 Morton	78		$320	August 1984
	523			405 in 1984 118 in 1985

[a] 300 unit project, 200 still under construction

[b] 300 unit project, 30 still under construction

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1984.

This large number of units reaching the market in 1984 is estimated to nearly offset the shortfall of apartment units created by the 1980 - 1982 recession. For the 1980 to 1984 period it is projected that approximately 8,000 apartment units will be completed. The estimated demand for this period is approximately 9,000 units.

The prospects for 1984 indicate that apartment construction activity could reach between 3,200 and 4,000 units in Salt Lake County. Of the proposed projects in Table 6 the following have received preliminary zoning approval and are considered very likely by zoning and planning officials and the respective developers.

A. G. Spanos	496 units
Prowswood	456
Empire West	436
CDS	366
Prowswood	312
P.F. West	412
Janss	144
Total	2,622 units

To be added to this total are the projects that have started construction in 1984 and will be completed in 1985.

The Colony	300 units
Summertree	240
Cloverland	186
Total	726 units
Grand Total	3,348 units

In addition to these units another 878 units in second and third phases of projects have either started first phase construction or will begin construction in 1984. Construction on these remaining phases could start anytime after 1984, depending on market conditions; but it is unlikely that these additional 878 units will be built in 1985. However, the potential is present to push total units in major projects to over 4,000 units.

J. L. Watson	194 units
Palmer	336
Busch	348
Total	878 units

Overbuilding in the Salt Lake Apartment Market

The Salt Lake apartment market may be overbuilt by 500 to as many as 1,500 units in 1985 but this level of overbuilding does not present a serious threat to the long term stability of the market. The projected overbuilding in 1985 is the market's mechanism or way of protecting against the underbuilding that will occur in the next housing recession, a recession that many economists predict will begin by mid- or late 1985.

All real estate markets experience overbuilding, that is the nature of the market. Acceptable levels of overbuilding provide a necessary function in protecting against the inevitable underbuilding. Some overbuilding also serves to hold down rent increases and improve the availability of housing. Salt Lake County is not yet approaching a seriously overbuilt apartment market. The increased momentum in building activity will likely peak within six months as interest rates increase and intense competition in the market begins to discourage new projects.

The anticipated apartment construction activity in 1985 (3,200 - 3,500 units), will increase vacancy rates to 5-5½ percent, still an acceptable rate. It would require 5,500 to 6,000 new apartment units in 1985 to push vacancy rates above 7 percent. For the long run stability of the apartment market to be seriously threatened, 5,000+ units would need to be built in both 1985 and 1986, accompanied by a sustained period of low mortgage rates in the 11-11.5 percent range. However, the probability of declining interest rates and a continuation of the "housing boom" into 1986 is relatively low when compared to the probability of rising interest rates and another housing recession.

Table 5
Selected Apartment Projects Started and Under Construction in 1984
June 1984

Project/Developer	Units	One Bedroom Rent	Two Bedroom Rent	Projected Completion Date
P. F. West 6900 South State	380	$300-345	$390-405	August 1984
The Colony (Simon and Company) 7800 South 100 East	300	$420	$470-490	March 1985
Summertree (Holmes and Perry) 3800 South 2200 West	240	$315	$375	February 1985
Cloverland (Ivory and Company) 5150 South 400 West	186	$325	$375-400	March 1985
Palmer Construction[a] 1900 West 5700 South	168		$400	August 1984
Paragon 900 West 800 North	152	na	na	August 1984
Bartley Curtis 4600 South 900 East	140	na	na	Fall 1984
Millstream 6100 South 1300 East	138	na	na	August 1984
CDS/Kevin Watt 7400 South 900 East	124	$375-400	$450-500	December 1984
CDS/Kevin Watt 3427 South 300 East	98	$335	$400	November 1984
Kingswood (Boyer Company) 1305 North Redwood Road	72		$400	August 1984
	1,998			1,272 in 1984 726 in 1985

[a] First phase of 600-unit project.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 1984.

Table 6
Proposed Apartment Projects in Salt Lake County
(100 units or larger as of June 1984)

Project/Developer	Units	One Bedroom Rent	Two Bedroom Rent	Completion Date
A. G. Spanos 3800 South Redwood Road	496	$360	$425	August 1985
Busch Corporation 1580 East Fort Union	492		$500	Fall 1984 1st Phase (144 units)
Prowswood 5600 South Vine Street	456	$450	$500	July 1985
Empire West 4000 South Redwood Road	436	na	na	na
Palmer Construction[a] 1900 West 5700 South	432		$400	3 years
P. F. West 3900 South 700 West	412	na	na	January 1985
Barnett Range 2700 West 5400 South	386	na	na	na
CDS/Kevin Watt 6675 South 2030 East	366	$375-400	$450-500	Fall 1985
Prowswood 6400 South 700 East	312	$350	$400	July 1985
Robertson Homes 7200 South 700 West	365	na	na	1985
J. L. Watson 4700 South 900 East	264	$390	$510	Fall 1984 1st phase 70 units
Granada 1100 North Redwood Road	192	na	na	na
Sausalito 1357 Morton	156	na	na	na
Janss Corporation 7200 South Redwood Road	144	$313	390	1985
Janss Corporation 4700 South 1500 West	128	$340	$390-420	Fall 1984
MHP 7241 South 1300 East	132	na	na	1984
Autumn Glen 5535 South 4015 West	100	na	na	1984
	5,204			670 in 1984

[a] This is a 600-unit project of which 432 remain to be built. Ninety-six more units will be built in 1984.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,462	na	na	13,998.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	475	515	-7.8	491.3	469.1	4.7
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	4,741	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	63.1	60.8	3.8	55.9	57.5	-2.7
Lambs (cwt)	54.5	57.6	-5.4	51.1	52.1	-1.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.6	12.9	-2.3	12.9	12.9	0.5
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	88.0	77.0	14.3	81.8	70.3	16.3
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	24,453	21,252	15.1	25,130.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	141,600	136,500	3.7	322,358.3	285,425.0	12.9
Residential	62,100	90,400	-31.3	68,408.3	46,058.3	48.5
Nonresidential	30,500	26,100	16.9	39,633.3	39,541.7	0.2
Public Works and Utilities	49,000	20,100	143.8	214,316.7	199,858.3	7.2
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	111,812.6	97,134.7	15.1	101,297.3	85,719.9	18.2
Residential	63,772.7	59,111.4	7.9	58,665.6	35,802.3	63.9
Nonresidential	29,527.8	29,949.1	-1.4	29,734.5	35,508.1	-16.3
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	18,512.1	8,074.2	129.3	12,897.2	14,409.5	-10.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,630	1,261	29.3	1,289.4	807.4	59.7
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	656.5	640.1	2.6	656.5	648.2	1.3
Total Employed Persons	624.3	588.8	6.0	612.8	593.8	3.2
Unemployed Persons	32.1	51.3	-37.4	43.7	54.4	-19.7
Percent Total Labor Force	4.9	8.0	-38.8	6.7	8.4	-20.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	588.9	554.2	6.3	575.7	558.1	3.2
Manufacturing	92.5	82.1	12.7	88.7	83.7	5.9
Mining	13.6	13.1	3.8	14.0	16.0	-12.8
Contract Construction	31.0	24.8	25.0	30.5	26.8	13.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.0	35.5	1.4	36.2	35.8	1.3
Wholesale Trade	35.8	33.5	6.9	34.8	34.1	1.9
Retail Trade	101.7	96.7	5.2	100.8	97.8	3.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.2	27.5	6.2	28.6	27.0	6.1
Services[c]	116.2	110.4	5.3	112.9	109.7	2.9
Federal Government	37.6	37.4	0.5	37.1	37.2	-0.2
State Government[d]	35.4	35.1	0.9	34.5	33.7	2.4
Local Government[d]	59.8	58.1	2.9	57.8	56.4	2.5
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.3	38.9	3.6	40.1	38.5	4.1
Mining	43.7	40.4	8.2	42.4	41.9	1.3
Contract Construction	37.6	36.6	2.7	37.3	37.9	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.6	37.9	-3.4	37.6	37.1	1.2
Retail Trade	29.4	28.2	4.3	29.0	28.2	2.6
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,218.4	10,682.6	-51.2	6,914.7	11,699.6	-40.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,018.6	1,739.8	16.0	1,867.7	1,653.9	12.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	54,054.8	52,627.4	2.7	99,599.6	85,562.7	16.4
Sales and Use Tax	5,431.4	6,029.4	-9.9	34,640.5	31,896.8	8.6
Motor Fuel Tax	5,398.8	3,757.9	43.7	5,594.4	5,652.0	-1.0
Individual Income Tax	15,962.3	18,830.8	-15.2	32,017.0	27,679.5	15.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	16,805.2	12,063.3	39.3	3,429.8	2,479.7	38.3
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,052.7	1,152.2	-8.6	1,125.7	1,026.6	9.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,194.2	4,066.8	3.1	4,235.3	4,024.3	5.2
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,400.9	na	na	2,014.0	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	7,527.0	na	na	7,286.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,247	na	na	1,332.1	na
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	na	15,529	na	na	15,254.8	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	582,149	602,542	-3.4	584,597.3	566,437.9	3.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	30,374	31,559	-3.8	34,222.8	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	12.5	14.7	-15.0	272.1	277.0	-1.8
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	678.6	662.6	2.4	932.0	1,028.7	-9.4
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	450,448	443,018	1.7	446,498.7	439,172.0	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	160,422	147,858	8.5	154,763.8	144,816.5	6.9
Electric Customers (residential)	427,290	405,546	5.4	412,319.6	401,558.6	2.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,692	38,421	8.5	39,669.1	38,009.0	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	352,517	402,934	-12.5	395,769.8	395,495.4	0.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	429	540	-20.6	513.6	542.5	-5.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	47.6	44.9	6.0	46.8	45.6	2.6
Unemployment Rate	4.1	6.6	-37.9	5.9	7.2	-18.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,497.1	10,162.3	52.5	10,444.3	62,665.9	-83.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	225	193	16.6	161.9	94.8	70.7
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	293.1	317.3	-7.6	320.7	321.3	-0.2
Electric Customers (residential)	30,682	29,491	4.0	29,919.7	28,650.8	4.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,325	2,253	3.2	2,286.0	2,186.3	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,231	40,860	3.4	41,306.5	40,040.3	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	45	0.0	44.4	45.2	-1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,746	37,445	0.8	37,551.7	36,932.7	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,689	6,339	5.5	6,572.1	6,212.8	5.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	306.8	288.9	6.2	300.0	289.5	3.7
Unemployment Rate	4.3	7.0	-38.6	5.8	7.8	-24.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	45,290.0	34,074.2	32.9	48,046.5	43,425.5	10.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	758	570	33.0	658.4	349.6	88.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,075.8	5,565.9	9.2	6,203.8	5,729.2	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	215,928	200,300	7.8	205,637.7	198,420.2	3.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,905	15,667	14.3	16,488.3	15,492.9	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	199,806	193,262	3.4	194,567.3	189,482.4	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	238	247	-3.6	241.3	246.7	-2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,259	207,421	1.9	209,151.3	205,966.3	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	106,067	96,942	9.4	101,865.9	95,274.2	6.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.4	63.1	6.8	65.4	63.4	3.1
Unemployment Rate	5.0	8.7	-42.5	6.9	9.4	-27.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,991.5	10,815.7	-16.9	10,334.3	7,615.9	35.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	119	94	26.6	104.8	70.2	49.4
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	751.0	734.8	2.2	782.5	764.3	2.4
Electric Customers (residential)	48,533	46,260	4.9	46,348.3	46,171.3	0.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,795	5,182	11.8	5,404.4	5,164.1	4.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,093	56,594	2.6	56,403.9	55,331.3	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	65	0.0	65.4	66.3	-1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	59,789	59,503	0.5	59,960.8	58,978.3	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,057	12,791	9.9	13,441.8	12,412.3	8.3
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8	49.9	5.8	51.0	49.5	2.9
Unemployment Rate	5.3	8.5	-37.6	7.7	9.5	-18.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,712.1	10,199.3	-34.2	8,167.9	5,562.2	46.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	76	199	-36.1	74.5	60.9	22.3
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	517.7	519.3	-0.3	554.6	535.4	3.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,036	49,217	1.7	49,514.3	48,797.8	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,480	4,381	2.3	4,407.2	4,342.2	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,570	45,509	2.3	45,699.7	44,964.8	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	85	-9.4	78.3	83.1	-5.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,526	43,159	3.2	43,865.7	43,109.8	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,123	9,496	6.6	9,878.2	9,450.3	4.5

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:

[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

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Sources

Population – 1981, 1982 and 1983, Utah Populatior [illegible] Committee data; 1980, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Market Data – Utah Department of Employment Security.

Income Data – Average monthly non-agricultural wage and annual non-agricultural payroll, Utah Department of Employment Security; total [illegible] income, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Tax Data – Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government.*

Miscellaneous Data – New car and truck registrations, Utah State Tax Commission; in lieu payments, Bureau of Land Management.

[P]Preliminary [R]Revised na - Not available

NATIONAL DATA

	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,624.6[P]	3,272.0	10.8	3,434.5	3,127.3	9.8
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	na	2,689.0	na	na	2,622.7	na
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	162.5[R]	142.6	14.0	154.5	138.0	12.0
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	335.4[P]	293.5	14.3	315.9	306.3	3.1
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	168.3	152.5	10.4	162.2	141.3	14.8
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	308.8	295.5	4.5	302.8	292.6	3.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	294.5	284.6	3.5	288.1	280.6	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	333.2	320.3	4.0	327.2	318.5	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	309.6	292.3	5.9	303.9	292.9	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	375.7	353.5	6.3	364.6	340.0	7.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	421.3	410.0	2.8	423.1	416.0	1.7
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	na	283.1	na	na	282.7	na
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	222.2[P]	214.6	3.5	218.2	210.0	3.9
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	113.2	111.0	2.0	112.2	110.7	1.4
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	104.4	99.6	4.[illegible]	102.4	99.4	3.0
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.2	-23.5	8.8	10.2	-13.9
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	17,425.3	16,315.0	6.8	16,706.7	13,521.6	23.6
Residential	9,329.8	7,859.3	18.7	8,244.7	5,782.9	42.6
Nonresidential	5,405.5	4,393.8	23.0	5,428.5	4,748.8	14.3
Non-Building	2,690.0	4,061.9	-33.8	3,033.5	2,989.9	1.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	159,379	144,516	10.3	149,754.6	107,196.4	39.7
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	9.69	8.25	17.5	9.0	9.1	-1.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	12.17	10.90	11.7	11.3	11.3	.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.93	10.50	13.6	11.0	13.0	-15.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	12.02	na	na	13.8	na

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

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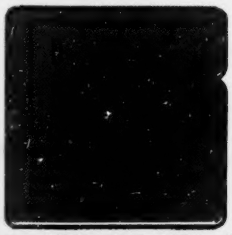

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Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1982

by *Boyd L. Fjeldsted*
Senior Research Economist

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has been designated by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as a member of the BEA User Group. As such, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research annually receives unpublished BEA estimates of county personal income for the purpose of providing public dissemination of the information. The data in Table 1 have been extracted from the most recently released BEA county personal income computer tape for the State of Utah.

Personal Income and Its Components

Personal income is defined by the BEA to comprise the money value of current income received from all sources by persons residing in a given geographical area, including income received in both monetary and non-monetary forms. Specifically, personal income consists of:

1. Wage and salary disbursements, exclusive of social security taxes and other personal contributions for social insurance paid by employees.
2. Other labor income, which consists of employer contributions for private life and medical insurance, private retirement programs and other private "fringe" benefits.
3. Net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises, exclusive of self-employed contributions for social insurance.
4. Property income, including dividends, interest and rent.
5. Transfer payments, i.e., personal payments by business or government for which no services are currently rendered.

Income derived from participation in the work force is referred to as *labor and proprietors' income*, or *earnings* and includes (1) wage and salary disbursements, (2) other labor income and (3) net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises. *Net labor and proprietors' income*, or *net earnings* is arrived at by deducting social security taxes and other social insurance contributions paid by workers, including self-employment contributions paid by owners of unincorporated enterprises.

Since wage and salary disbursements and other labor income are reported on a place-of-work basis, labor and proprietors' income must be adjusted for the effect of interarea commuting in order to arrive at the earnings component of personal income (which is defined on a place-of-residence basis). This adjustment is accomplished by estimating the difference between the net earnings of persons who reside in a given area but who work in other areas, and the net earnings of persons who work in the given area but reside in other areas. This difference is referred to as the *residence adjustment*.

BEA Income Imputations

It should be noted that the BEA personal income estimates include imputations or allowances for the value of certain types of income realizations, even though no monetary transaction is involved. These include imputations for:

1. wages and salaries paid in kind, i.e., in the form of food, clothing or lodging;
2. rental value of owner-occupied dwelling units;
3. food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; and
4. interest earned on money deposited with financial intermediaries for which no interest is actually paid or credited.

This last item includes, for example, an imputation for the interest earning potential of bank demand deposit accounts, even though banks do not ordinarily pay interest on such accounts. For the state as a whole, imputed interest amounts to roughly 35 percent of total interest, while imputed rent amounts to approximately 40 percent of total rent.

BEA Person Concept

It should be further noted that personal income as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis includes the income of certain legal entities not ordinarily regarded as "persons," including non-profit institutions, private non-insured pension funds, health and welfare funds and private trust funds. In effect, the current earnings of these organizations are credited directly to their ultimate individual beneficiaries for personal income accounting purposes. Since such organizations are considered to be persons, benefit payments by them to individuals are considered to be transfer payments among persons and not part of personal income. The undistributed earnings of life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension funds are also credited to persons for personal income accounting purposes.

County Income Data by Industrial Sector

Table 1 presents the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis county estimates of personal income broken down by major type, and earnings broken down by industrial source and type. It should be stressed that earnings or labor and proprietors' income is presented on a place-of-work basis, i.e., credited to the area in which the earning activity takes place, while personal income is presented on a place-of-residence basis, i.e., credited to the area of the recipient's residence.

Table 1 also reveals the industrial structure of income generation in Utah and its counties. Somewhat surprising, perhaps, is the fact that in only two counties does farming account for more than 15 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. These two counties are Piute (with farming accounting for 32 percent of total labor and proprietors' income) and Rich (22 percent). For the state as a whole, farming accounts for only 1 percent of total labor and proprietors' income.

Those counties whose economies may be characterized as distinctly oriented toward mining (including oil and gas extraction) include Carbon (where the mining sector accounts for 50 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Duchesne (39 percent), Emery (44 percent), Grand (28 percent), San Juan (44 percent), and Uintah (31 percent).

The counties whose economies have a distinctly manufacturing orientation include Box Elder (where manufacturing accounts for 61 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Cache (27 percent), Morgan (32 percent), Sanpete (28 percent), and Utah (28 percent).

There are three counties whose economies are dominated by the federal government sector: Davis (where federal government accounts for 47 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Daggett (33 percent) and Tooele (53 percent). Daggett also has an unusually large percentage of labor and proprietors' income attributable to state and local government (30 percent) — so that 63 percent of total earnings in Daggett come from government employment.

There are only six counties for which property income and transfer payments account for 40 percent or more of total personal income. These are Beaver (46 percent), Juab (45 percent), Millard (41 percent), Piute (56 percent), Sanpete (44 percent) and Washington (50 percent). The relatively high dependence of these counties on property income and transfer payments can be explained in part by the relatively high proportion of persons of retirement age in their populations. In 1980 Piute County, for example, led the state with 17 percent of its population age 65 or over. Washington, Beaver, Juab, Millard and Sanpete Counties were not far behind with 13 to 14 percent of the population age 65 or over.*

Growth Sectors and Counties

For the state as a whole, three sectors have shown very substantial growth in the last five years: (1) mining, with an earnings growth rate of 15 percent per annum, (2) durable goods manufacture, with an earnings growth rate of 14 percent per annum, and (3) services, also with an earnings growth rate of 14 percent per annum. Two other sectors, federal military and transportation and publicutilities, have been growing almost as rapidly. Both of these had earnings growth rates of 13 percent per annum.

Those counties showing growth rates significantly higher than the state average in mining were Emery (with a growth rate of 22 percent per annum), Carbon (21 percent), Millard (28 percent), Sevier (21 percent), Uintah (22 percent), Washington (55 percent) and Weber (39 percent).

Those counties showing high growth rates in the durable goods manufacturing sector were Box Elder (with a growth rate of 21 percent per annum), Millard (20 percent), Sanpete (23 percent), Sevier (19 percent) and Weber (25 percent).

Three counties stood out in the overall relative growth of total personal income: Emery, Summit and Uintah, all with growth rates of 19 percent per annum.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income figures for Utah counties in 1982 are also shown in Table 1 (on the last line). Carbon County had the highest per capita personal income at $10,899, followed by Salt Lake at $9,844, Weber at $9,823, and Summit at $9,576. A per capita personal income annual time series for the State of Utah from 1962 to 1983 is presented in Table 2. These data show that Utah's position slipped from approximately 90 percent of the national average during the early 1960s to about 80 percent of the average in the late 1960s. By 1975 Utah's position had advanced to 83 percent of the national average but has since slipped behind to 77 percent of the U.S. average. (text continued on page 14)

Table 2
Utah Per Capita Personal Income
1962 - 1983

Year	Amount (Dollars)	Percent of U.S. Average	State Rank
1962	2,138	90	28
1963	2,186	89	27
1964	2,283	88	27
1965	2,391	86	31
1966	2,498	84	33
1967	2,605	82	34
1968	2,772	81	35
1969	2,960	80	40
1970	3,220	82	39
1971	3,435	82	39
1972	3,730	83	40
1973	4,072	81	42
1974	4,448	82	43
1975	4,825	83	41
1976	5,304	83	42
1977	5,820	83	42
1978	6,459	83	41
1979	7,067	82	45
1980	7,656	81	45
1981	8,458[r]	80	46
1982	8,820[r]	80	45
1983	9,031[p]	77	47

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

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*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

Table 1

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	State of Utah			Beaver			Box Elder		
	Earnings/Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	10,365,722	100.0a	11.1	16,902	100.0a	3.5	265,436	100.0a	14.5
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	8,972,097	86.6a	11.8	13,148	77.8a	5.3	220,614	83.1a	16.0
Other labor income	854,534	8.2a	14.8	1,017	6.0a	6.3	28,538	10.8a	19.0
Proprietors income	539,091	5.2a	-.6	2,737	16.2a	-4.1	16,284	6.1a	-2.0
Farm	46,052	.4a	.0	57	.3a	-37.1	4,768	1.8a	-3.2
Non-farm	493,039	4.8a	-.7	2,680	15.9a	-.9	11,516	4.3a	-1.4
By industry source									
Farm	100,553	1.0a	6.1	964	5.7a	-1.9	11,010	4.1a	4.4
Non-farm	10,265,169	99.0a	11.2	15,938	94.3a	3.8	254,426	95.9a	15.1
Private	8,043,178	77.6a	11.5	11,429	67.6a	2.1	225,473	84.9a	15.6
Agricultural services & other	21,561	.2a	8.0	102	.6a	2.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	604,940	5.8a	15.4	436	2.6a	-.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	661,276	6.4a	3.6	1,211	7.2a	.0	10,690	4.0a	.6
Manufacturing	1,849,541	17.8a	12.7	522	3.1a	-11.9	161,127	60.7a	19.2
Non-durable goods	456,716	4.4a	9.0	199	1.2a	-24.5	2,738	1.0a	-15.2
Durable goods	1,392,825	13.4a	14.1	323	1.9a	13.7	158,389	59.7a	21.2
Transportation & public utilities	965,823	9.3a	13.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,182	2.0a	14.4
Wholesale trade	712,426	6.9a	12.0	304	1.8a	(D)	7,347	2.8a	23.1
Retail trade	981,349	9.5a	8.4	2,617	15.5a	5.2	18,177	6.8a	10.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	506,538	4.9a	11.2	476	2.8a	-2.4	4,302	1.6a	4.9
Services	1,739,724	16.8a	14.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,462	6.6a	9.1
Government	2,221,991	21.4a	9.9	4,509	26.7a	9.1	28,953	10.9a	11.2
Federal, civilian	804,315	7.8a	7.9	776	4.6a	7.3	8,697	3.3a	14.7
Federal, military	142,259	1.4a	12.6	96	.6a	11.0	917	.3a	4.0
State and local	1,275,417	12.3a	11.0	3,637	21.5a	9.5	19,339	7.3a	10.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	10,365,722	100.0a	11.1	16,902	100.0a	3.5	265,436	100.0a	14.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	726,943	7.0a	15.3	1,225	7.2a	6.0	17,711	6.7a	19.7
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	9,638,779	93.0b	10.8	15,677	92.8b	3.3	247,725	93.3b	14.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	16,877		28.9	1,185		(U)	-13,030		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	9,655,656	70.0b	10.8	16,862	54.1b	5.0	234,695	71.3b	11.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	2,328,780	16.9b	19.3	6,824	21.9b	17.1	53,152	16.2b	19.2
plus: Transfer payments	1,805,377	13.1b	14.3	7,488	24.0b	11.1	41,240	12.5b	14.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	13,789,813	100.0b	12.5	31,174	100.0b	8.5	329,087	100.0b	13.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,820	79.5c	8.7	6,582	59.3c	5.2	9,396	84.6c	10.3

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Cache			Carbon			Daggett		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	274,875	100.0a	9.7	202,019	100.0a	15.7	3,650	100.0a	1.9
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	228,705	83.2a	10.9	172,648	85.5a	16.3	2,973	81.5a	1.5
Other labor income	22,100	8.0a	14.1	22,156	11.0a	18.6	185	5.1a	5.4
Proprietors income	24,070	8.8a	-1.1	7,215	3.6a	1.1	492	13.5a	3.3
Farm	8,270	3.0a	-1.4	273	.1a	34.1	354	9.7a	6.8
Non-farm	15,800	5.7a	-1.0	6,942	3.4a	.5	138	3.8a	-3.4
By industry source									
Farm	12.446	4.5a	2.4	640	.3a	20.2	542	14.8a	8.3
Non-farm	262,429	95.5a	10.1	201,379	99.7a	15.7	3,108	85.2a	1.0
Private	187,810	68.3a	9.6	176,536	87.4a	16.5	805	22.1a	-8.9
Agricultural services & other	1,747	.6a	7.3	115	.1a	3.0	(L)	.0a	(U)
Mining	165	.1a	-13.8	100,735	49.9a	20.5	0	.0a	(D)
Construction	19,607	7.1a	4.3	10,925	5.4a	19.3	59	1.6a	(D)
Manufacturing	73,243	26.6a	11.1	3,157	1.6a	2.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
Non-durable goods	58,289	21.2a	13.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(U)
Durable goods	14,954	5.4a	3.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	12,200	4.4a	11.6	17,097	8.5a	5.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	6,363	2.3a	9.1	9,348	4.6a	20.0	(L)	.0a	(U)
Retail trade	27,167	9.9a	6.3	14,139	7.0a	9.4	447	12.2a	9.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	10,200	3.7a	12.3	3,418	1.7a	4.7	0	.0a	(D)
Services	37,118	13.5a	12.1	17,602	8.7a	21.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	74,619	27.1a	11.2	24,843	12.3a	10.7	2,303	63.1a	6.5
Federal, civilian	7,350	2.7a	10.2	4.401	2.2a	17.8	1,185	32.5a	4.8
Federal, military	1,841	.7a	-.6	479	.2a	11.1	(L)	.0a	(U)
State and local	65,428	23.8a	11.9	19,963	9.9a	9.4	1,101	30.2a	8.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	274,875	100.0a	9.7	202,019	100.0a	15.7	3,650	100.0a	1.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	18,991	6.9a	14.7	14,017	6.9a	19.3	216	5.9a	3.7
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	255,884	93.1b	9.3	188,002	93.1b	15.5	3,434	94.1b	1.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	31,559		23.6	10,399		21.0	-721		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	287,443	64.9b	10.5	198,401	75.3b	15.7	4,155	69.7b	11.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	91,655	20.7b	19.2	32,727	12.4b	19.7	909	15.2b	15.7
plus: Transfer payments	63,573	14.4b	14.3	32,462	12.3b	11.7	901	15.1b	13.7
Personal Income by Place of Residence	442,671	100.0b	12.5	263,590	100.0b	15.6	5,965	100.0b	12.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,152	64.4c	8.8	10,899	98.2c	11.4	6,888	62.1c	9.3

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Davis Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Davis Components as Percent of Totals	Davis Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Duchesne Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Duchesne Components as Percent of Totals	Duchesne Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Emery Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Emery Components as Percent of Totals	Emery Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	978,255	100.0a	9.9	86,928	100.0a	14.9	167,772	100.0a	16.1
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	874,196	89.4a	10.3	72,068	82.9a	15.9	148,186	88.3a	15.8
Other labor income	62,494	6.4a	13.8	6,916	8.0a	22.7	18,700	11.1a	21.7
Proprietors income	41,565	4.2a	-.1	7,944	9.1a	4.3	886	.5a	-8.4
Farm	3,065	.3a	.1	1,385	1.6a	5.3	-193	-.1a	(U)
Non-farm	38,500	3.9a	-.1	6,559	7.5a	4.1	1,079	.6a	-.5
By industry source									
Farm	6,358	.6a	6.0	2,653	3.1a	8.4	200	.1a	-16.0
Non-farm	971,897	99.4a	10.0	84,275	96.9a	15.1	167,572	99.9a	16.2
Private	432,210	44.2a	10.8	69,381	79.8a	15.9	157,242	93.7a	16.5
Agricultural services & other	838	.1a	2.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	1,077	.1a	17.4	33,951	39.1a	16.1	74,210	44.2a	22.3
Construction	42,100	4.3a	.6	5,946	6.8a	14.7	45,952	27.4a	5.1
Manufacturing	129,725	13.3a	12.7	4,993	5.7a	40.1	317	.2a	-.8
Non-durable goods	37,216	3.8a	12.4	3,961	4.6a	70.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	92,509	9.5a	12.8	1,032	1.2a	9.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	33,413	3.4a	13.7	3,872	4.5a	13.4	28,574	17.0a	(D)
Wholesale trade	43,590	4.5a	12.7	5,283	6.1a	17.2	745	.4a	14.2
Retail trade	70,058	7.2a	11.7	6,764	7.8a	9.2	2,906	1.7a	1.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	17,750	1.8a	10.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	621	.4a	(D)
Services	93,659	9.6a	12.2	6,934	8.0a	14.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	539,687	55.2a	9.3	14,894	17.1a	12.1	10,330	6.2a	12.8
Federal, civilian	366,249	37.4a	8.1	3,340	3.8a	9.4	992	.6a	12.9
Federal, military	93,209	9.5a	13.5	267	.3a	8.6	272	.2a	17.8
State and local	80,229	8.2a	10.8	11,287	13.0a	13.1	9,066	5.4a	12.6
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	978,255	100.0a	9.9	86,928	100.0a	14.9	167,772	100.0a	16.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	64,404	6.6a	12.7	6,054	7.0a	20.1	11,513	6.9a	20.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	913,851	93.4b	9.8	80,874	93.0b	14.6	156,259	93.1b	15.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	143,668		40.8	4,451		6.3	-56,494		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	1,057,519	75.5b	12.0	85,325	72.7b	14.0	99,765	83.5b	19.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	178,332	12.7b	21.7	19,130	16.3b	21.9	9,106	7.6b	18.9
plus: Transfer payments	164,725	11.8b	15.6	12,988	11.1b	14.5	10,593	8.9b	14.5
Personal Income by Place of Residence	1,400,576	100.0b	13.4	117,443	100.0b	15.2	119,464	100.0b	18.7
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,805	79.3c	8.4	8,395	75.6c	12.7	8,853	79.8c	8.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.
(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Garfield Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Garfield Components as Percent of Totals	Garfield Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Grand Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Grand Components as Percent of Totals	Grand Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Iron Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Iron Components as Percent of Totals	Iron Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	22,155	100.0a	11.4	46,138	100.0a	6.1	81,948	100.0a	8.7
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	18,435	83.2a	12.9	40,063	86.8a	6.4	70,284	85.8a	9.9
Other labor income	2,079	9.4a	17.8	4,195	9.1a	9.5	5,845	7.1a	9.8
Proprietors income	1,641	7.4a	-3.4	1,880	4.1a	-2.8	5,819	7.1a	-2.0
Farm	496	2.2a	3.6	407	.9a	7.8	-427	-.5a	(U)
Non-farm	1,145	5.2a	-5.6	1,473	3.2a	-4.8	6,246	7.6a	-1.0
By industry source									
Farm	711	3.2a	6.1	774	1.7a	10.0	1,529	1.9a	11.4
Non-farm	21,444	96.8a	11.6	45,364	98.3a	6.1	80,419	98.1a	8.6
Private	16,174	73.0a	12.8	38,063	82.5a	6.7	57,683	70.4a	8.5
Agricultural services & other	53	.2a	(D)	(L)	.0a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	12,920	28.0a	9.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	977	4.4a	-.6	3,229	7.0a	-8.2	5,433	6.6a	3.6
Manufacturing	3,296	14.9a	7.6	669	1.4a	1.3	6,212	7.6a	10.8
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	296	.6a	-3.1	3,326	4.1a	(D)
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	373	.8a	5.8	2,886	3.5a	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	753	3.4a	-4.5	4,712	10.2a	9.4	8,673	10.6a	8.5
Wholesale trade	79	.4a	8.3	4,617	10.0a	11.8	2,108	2.6a	6.9
Retail trade	1,322	6.0a	1.0	5,117	11.1a	8.3	14,093	17.2a	8.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,287	2.8a	5.3	4,423	5.4a	14.6
Services	3,410	15.4a	14.0	5,473	11.9a	8.9	14,549	17.8a	16.1
Government	5,270	23.8a	8.5	7,301	15.8a	3.1	22,736	27.7a	9.1
Federal, civilian	1,855	8.4a	6.5	2,368	5.1a	-2.3	5,355	6.5a	4.2
Federal, military	87	.4a	(L)	185	.4a	13.6	462	.6a	1.6
State and local	3,328	15.0a	9.6	4,748	10.3a	6.2	16,919	20.6a	11.3
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	22,155	100.0a	11.4	46,138	100.0a	6.1	81,948	100.0a	8.7
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,536	6.9a	15.9	3,227	7.0a	10.3	5,874	7.2a	13.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	20,619	93.1b	11.1	42,911	93.0b	5.9	76,074	92.8b	8.4
Plus: Residence adjustment	-3,084		(U)	8,971		9.9	5,086		17.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	17,535	61.5b	8.9	51,882	71.8b	6.5	81,160	65.2b	8.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	5,718	20.1b	21.5	10,825	15.0b	17.4	22,702	18.2b	17.1
plus: Transfer payments	5,252	18.4b	11.2	9,568	13.2b	15.4	20,643	16.6b	15.0
Personal Income by Place of Residence	28,505	100.0b	11.3	72,275	100.0b	8.8	124,505	100.0b	11.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,240	65.2c	8.2	8,843	79.7c	5.5	6,718	60.5c	7.2

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Juab			Kane			Millard		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	19,779	100.0a	6.6	13,200	100.0a	8.2	40,602	100.0a	12.8
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	17,591	88.9a	8.2	10,679	80.9a	10.2	31,922	78.6a	17.7
Other labor income	1,548	7.8a	5.7	907	6.9a	15.3	2,844	7.0a	18.5
Proprietors income	640	3.2a	-13.6	1,614	12.2a	-3.2	5,836	14.4a	-3.2
Farm	87	.4a	-24.8	0	.0a	(U)	2,933	7.2a	-4.6
Non-farm	553	2.8a	-10.6	1,634	12.4a	-3.7	2,903	7.1a	-1.6
By industry source									
Farm	483	2.4a	-3.2	308	2.3a	20.5	5,717	14.1a	1.9
Non-farm	19,296	97.6a	6.9	12,892	97.7a	8.0	34,885	85.9a	15.4
Private	13,814	69.8a	5.5	9,271	70.2a	7.7	25,315	62.3a	16.1
Agricultural services & other	88	.4a	-.2	(L)	.0a	(U)	609	1.5a	-1.4
Mining	1,150	5.8a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,192	7.9a	27.5
Construction	2,727	13.8a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,889	14.5a	50.4
Manufacturing	3,308	16.7a	-8.3	783	5.9a	19.7	2,454	6.0a	11.1
Non-durable goods	3,046	15.4a	-6.2	379	2.9a	5.6	1,549	3.8a	7.4
Durable goods	262	1.3a	-22.1	404	3.1a	(L)	905	2.2a	19.8
Transportation & public utilities	810	4.1a	2.0	1,302	9.9a	4.0	3,802	9.4a	11.2
Wholesale trade	1,023	5.2a	12.1	223	1.7a	-3.7	1,531	3.8a	7.1
Retail trade	2,676	13.5a	2.9	2,419	18.3a	3.8	4,165	10.3a	9.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	648	3.3a	13.7	443	3.4a	7.3	1,368	3.4a	17.6
Services	1,384	7.0a	3.2	2,625	19.9a	10.7	2,305	5.7a	8.2
Government	5,482	27.7a	11.1	3,621	27.4a	8.8	9,570	23.6a	13.8
Federal, civilian	412	2.1a	-.2	601	4.6a	16.4	1,801	4.4a	19.0
Federal, military	123	.6a	11.3	88	.7a	11.5	202	.5a	11.4
State and local	4,947	25.0a	12.4	2,932	22.2a	7.5	7,567	18.6a	12.8
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	19,779	100.0a	6.6	13,200	100.0a	8.2	40,602	100.0a	12.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,452	7.3a	11.0	994	7.5a	13.7	2,613	6.4a	19.7
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	18,327	92.7b	6.3	12,206	92.5b	7.8	37,989	93.6b	12.4
Plus: Residence adjustment	1,876		24.0	6,652		16.7	468		-25.1
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	20,203	55.1b	7.4	18,858	58.1b	10.5	38,457	58.9b	10.7
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	7,255	19.8b	19.5	8,059	24.8b	23.2	16,079	24.6b	19.9
plus: Transfer payments	9,194	25.1b	16.5	5,519	17.0b	16.4	10,704	16.4b	12.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	36,652	100.0b	11.3	32,436	100.0b	14.0	65,240	100.0b	12.9
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,378	57.5c	8.9	7,571	68.2c	10.2	6,259	56.4c	8.0

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Morgan			Piute			Rich		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	20,691	100.0a	10.5	3,781	100.0a	5.1	7,266	100.0a	14.0
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	15,889	76.8a	10.8	2,719	71.9a	7.1	6,730	92.6a	15.9
Other labor income	1,394	6.7a	14.1	195	5.2a	9.3	382	5.3a	15.1
Proprietors income	3,408	16.5a	8.0	867	22.9a	-.7	154	2.1a	-15.5
Farm	2,097	10.1a	19.3	865	22.9a	2.0	(L)	-3.0a	(U)
Non-farm	1,311	6.3a	-2.1	0	.0a	(U)	369	5.1a	-1.6
By industry source									
Farm	2,912	14.1a	17.7	1,206	31.9a	4.4	1,580	21.7a	11.2
Non-farm	17,779	85.9a	9.6	2,575	68.1a	5.4	5,686	78.3a	14.9
Private	14,786	71.5a	9.7	1,272	33.6a	5.9	3,504	48.2a	15.2
Agricultural services & other	76	.4a	1.7	85	2.2a	(D)	60	.8a	-.7
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	1,409	6.8a	.5	409	10.8a	6.4	156	2.1a	-4.8
Manufacturing	6,516	31.5a	11.1	156	4.1a	3.4	248	3.4a	-2.2
Non-durable goods	189	.9a	25.4	(D,	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	6,327	30.6a	10.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	56	1.5a	-.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	3,796	18.3a	12.9	(L)	.0a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	709	3.4a	7.2	145	3.8a	-3.1	678	9.3a	13.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	338	1.6a	-4.3	(L)	.0a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	877	4.2a	4.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,614	22.2a	39.2
Government	2,993	14.5a	8.9	1,303	34.5a	5.0	2,182	30.0a	14.4
Federal, civilian	202	1.0a	5.4	111	2.9a	7.3	304	4.2a	9.2
Federal, military	111	.5a	11.0	(L)	.0a	(U)	(L)	.0a	(U)
State and local	2,680	13.0a	9.1	1,161	30.7a	4.6	1,830	25.2a	15.4
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	20,691	100.0a	10.5	3,781	100.0a	5.1	7,266	100.0a	14.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,313	6.3a	14.2	210	5.6a	9.4	435	6.0a	19.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	19,378	93.7b	10.3	3,571	94.4b	4.9	6,831	94.0b	13.7
Plus: Residence adjustment	12,477		12.5	622		14.2	1,499		44.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	31,855	68.2b	11.1	4,193	44.1b	6.0	8,330	61.2b	16.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	8,700	18.6b	15.0	2,533	26.7b	27.8	3,007	22.1b	16.4
plus: Transfer payments	6,127	13.1b	14.1	2,773	29.2b	17.1	2,284	16.8b	16.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	46,682	100.0b	12.2	9,499	100.0b	13.1	13,621	100.0b	16.6
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,249	83.3c	10.3	6,985	62.9c	11.4	5,384	48.5c	7.7

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(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Salt Lake			San Juan			SanPete		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	5,517,752	100.0a	11.4	56,366	100.0a	9.8	44,396	100.0a	8.6
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	4,798,708	87.0a	12.1	48,938	86.8a	9.8	37,436	84.3a	10.4
Other labor income	460,957	8.4a	15.1	5,274	9.4a	12.0	3,651	8.2a	12.5
Proprietors income	258,087	4.7a	-.7	2,154	3.8a	5.2	3,309	7.5a	-6.0
Farm	4,440	.1a	-.4	614	1.1a	9.1	696	1.6a	-17.4
Non-farm	253,647	4.6a	-.7	1,540	2.7a	3.8	2,613	5.9a	-.7
By industry source									
Farm	10,720	.2a	6.5	1,694	3.0a	12.1	4,151	9.3a	2.4
Non-farm	5,507,032	99.8a	11.4	54,672	97.0a	9.7	40,245	90.7a	9.4
Private	4,660,536	84.5a	11.6	42,467	75.3a	9.1	26,326	59.3a	9.0
Agricultural services & other	9,108	.2a	10.8	68	.1a	-5.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	219,550	4.0a	10.1	24,661	43.8a	12.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	338,866	6.1a	4.0	2,834	5.0a	8.0	1,836	4.1a	2.3
Manufacturing	961,603	17.4a	14.0	1,777	3.2a	2.1	12,595	28.4a	11.4
Non-durable goods	210,043	3.8a	9.0	787	1.4a	1.0	6,621	14.9a	5.0
Durable goods	751,560	13.6a	15.7	990	1.8a	2.9	5,974	13.5a	22.5
Transportation & public utilities	666,247	12.1a	13.4	3,254	5.8a	9.5	1,426	3.2a	11.6
Wholesale trade	550,482	10.0a	11.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	726	1.6a	4.0
Retail trade	538,242	9.8a	8.3	3,082	5.5a	5.2	3,213	7.2a	6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	373,618	6.8a	11.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,263	2.8a	11.0
Services	1,002,820	18.2a	14.1	4,984	8.8a	2.5	4,263	9.6a	6.9
Government	846,496	15.3a	10.4	12,205	21.7a	12.2	13,919	31.4a	10.2
Federal, civilian	155,110	2.8a	8.7	1,166	2.1a	16.6	1,330	3.0a	4.1
Federal, military	21,765	.4a	10.4	274	.5a	11.9	335	.8a	13.4
State and local	669,621	12.1a	10.8	10,765	19.1a	11.8	12,254	27.6a	10.9
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	5,517,752	100.0a	11.4	56,366	100.0a	9.8	44,396	100.0a	8.6
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	392,635	7.1a	15.9	3,841	6.8a	13.9	3,077	6.9a	13.7
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	5,125,117	92.9b	11.1	52,525	93.2b	9.5	41,319	93.1b	8.3
Plus: Residence adjustment	-517,950		(U)	-8,303		(U)	13,430		21.6
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	4,607,167	70.9b	10.4	44,222	65.5b	10.1	54,749	56.6b	10.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,143,303	17.6b	18.7	10,618	15.7b	21.8	20.578	21.3b	18.4
plus: Transfer payments	744,635	11.5b	13.7	12,630	18.7b	11.0	21,473	22.2b	12.5
Personal Income by Place of Residence	6,495,105	100.0b	12.0	67,470	100.0b	11.7	96,800	100.0b	12.6
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,844	88.7c	8.5	5,536	49.9c	9.6	6.183	55.7c	7.9

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Sevier			Summit			Tooele		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	85,393	100.0a	10.1	71,615	100.0a	18.2	203,234	100.0a	7.3
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	67,206	78.7a	11.8	61,843	86.4a	19.9	184,175	90.6a	6.9
Other labor income	7,444	8.7a	17.2	4,758	6.6a	15.4	15,163	7.5a	14.7
Proprietors income	10,743	12.6a	-.4	5,014	7.0a	5.8	3,896	1.9a	1.3
Farm	1,649	1.9a	-2.5	2,543	3.6a	16.1	1,898	.9a	7.7
Non-farm	9,094	10.6a	.0	2,471	3.5a	-.9	1,998	1.0a	-3.2
By industry source									
Farm	3,110	3.6a	3.3	4,276	6.0a	14.9	2,596	1.3a	9.0
Non-farm	82,283	96.4a	10.4	67,339	94.0a	18.5	200,638	98.7a	7.3
Private	65,871	77.1a	11.1	57,493	80.3a	19.0	78,421	38.6a	7.2
Agricultural services & other	203	.2a	-2.8	348	.5a	10.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	14,965	17.5a	21.2	10,412	14.5a	3.8	20,860	10.3a	111.2
Construction	5,152	6.0a	-3.6	4,597	6.4a	17.7	4,995	2.5a	-25.1
Manufacturing	9,997	11.7a	14.5	3,188	4.5a	10.9	28,411	14.0a	9.3
Non-durable goods	1,820	2.1a	1.3	398	.6a	15.0	26,273	12.9a	9.9
Durable goods	8,177	9.6a	19.4	2,790	3.9a	10.4	2,138	1.1a	3.2
Transportation & public utilities	9,774	11.4a	20.1	3,697	5.2a	11.8	4,920	2.4a	11.5
Wholesale trade	3,129	3.7a	6.9	1,156	1.6a	46.7	508	.2a	1.5
Retail trade	9,504	11.1a	4.8	9,085	12.7a	23.7	8,187	4.0a	3.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,593	3.0a	10.7	5,245	7.3a	30.8	1,984	1.0a	11.9
Services	10,554	12.4a	10.4	19,758	27.6a	34.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	16,412	19.2a	7.8	9,843	13.7a	15.5	122,217	60.1a	7.3
Federal, civilian	4,784	5.6a	3.4	856	1.2a	6.1	99,050	48.7a	6.7
Federal, military	326	.4a	12.2	231	.3a	15.8	9,130	4.5a	14.3
State and local	11,302	13.2a	9.9	8,756	12.2a	16.7	14,037	6.9a	7.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	85,393	100.0a	10.1	71,615	100.0a	18.2	203,234	100.0a	7.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	6,012	7.0a	15.5	4,888	6.8a	23.4	12,936	6.4a	8.7
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	79,381	93.0b	9.7	66,727	93.2b	17.9	190,298	93.6b	7.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	4,237		(U)	8,069		19.8	-18,666		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	83,618	64.2b	10.9	74,796	68.7b	18.1	171,632	73.5b	9.9
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	25,896	19.9b	20.3	23,326	21.4b	26.9	21,508	9.2b	18.4
plus: Transfer payments	20,713	15.9b	14.7	10,762	9.9b	15.5	40,323	17.3b	15.0
Personal Income by Place of Residence	130,227	100.0b	13.1	108,884	100.0b	19.4	233,463	100.0b	11.4
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,498	76.6c	9.4	9,576	86.3c	11.0	8,430	75.9c	8.4

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1 (cont.)

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Uintah			Utah			Wasatch		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	198,224	100.0a	20.1	979,947	100.0a	8.9	39,567	100.0a	13.9
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	172,276	86.9a	21.5	834,749	85.2a	9.7	33,607	84.9a	16.0
Other labor income	13,144	6.6a	22.5	83,642	9.0a	10.8	2,227	5.6a	17.1
Proprietors income	12,804	6.5a	5.7	56,556	5.8a	-2.1	3,733	9.4a	.6
Farm	2,690	1.4a	38.6	701	.1a	-31.7	1,179	3.0a	13.0
Non-farm	10,114	5.1a	2.0	55,855	5.7a	-.9	2,554	6.5a	-3.0
By industry source									
Farm	3,888	2.0a	27.4	8,195	.8a	-1.0	2,272	5.7a	13.4
Non-farm	194,336	98.0a	19.9	971,752	99.2a	9.0	37,295	94.3a	14.0
Private	176,679	89.1a	21.5	809,197	82.6a	8.3	28,856	72.9a	14.9
Agricultural services & other	227	.1a	3.3	2,262	.2a	8.5	98	.2a	(D)
Mining	61,842	31.2a	21.9	4,062	.4a	-7.6	985	2.5a	(D)
Construction	19,025	9.6a	32.3	61,521	6.3a	.0	15,583	39.4a	23.9
Manufacturing	3,127	1.6a	2.8	270,767	27.6a	6.1	1,634	4.1a	4.1
Non-durable goods	1,265	.6a	7.2	33,153	3.4a	6.7	980	2.5a	14.4
Durable goods	1,862	.9a	.3	237,614	24.2a	6.0	654	1.7a	-4.8
Transportation & public utilities	15,787	8.0a	16.7	57,923	5.9a	12.9	926	2.3a	15.6
Wholesale trade	9,654	4.9a	14.6	25,274	2.6a	18.2	1,124	2.8a	10.0
Retail trade	14,695	7.4a	13.2	102,167	10.4a	7.4	4,761	12.0a	7.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,754	1.4a	18.0	30,465	3.1a	11.3	1,083	2.7a	1.0
Services	49,568	25.0a	27.2	254,756	26.0a	12.8	2,662	6.7a	4.7
Government	17,657	8.9a	8.9	162,555	16.6a	12.4	8,439	21.3a	11.0
Federal, civilian	5,247	2.6a	8.6	15,818	1.6a	11.4	826	2.1a	7.3
Federal, military	463	.2a	12.8	5,903	.6a	11.5	200	.5a	13.3
State and local	11,947	6.0a	8.9	140,834	14.4a	12.6	7,413	18.7a	11.5
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	198,224	100.0a	20.1	979,947	100.0a	8.9	39,567	100.0a	13.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	14,093	7.1a	25.4	69,807	7.1a	13.8	2,802	7.1a	19.2
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	184,131	92.9b	19.7	910,140	92.9b	8.5	36,765	92.9b	13.6
Plus: Residence adjustment	4,143		10.9	139,970		16.6	11,841		10.8
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	188,274	81.4b	19.5	1,050,110	69.0b	9.4	48,606	66.6b	12.9
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	25,275	10.9b	19.3	257,244	16.9b	20.2	13,682	18.7b	22.1
plus: Transfer payments	17,732	7.7b	14.9	215,216	14.1b	15.5	10,710	14.7b	14.7
Personal Income by Place of Residence	231,281	100.0b	19.1	1,522,570	100.0b	11.7	72,998	100.0b	14.6
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,325	84.0c	11.7	6,568	59.2c	7.4	7,898	71.2c	10.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Table 1
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1982

Income Type/Source	Washington Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Washington Components as Percent of Totals	Washington Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Wayne Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Wayne Components as Percent of Totals	Wayne Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)	Weber Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Weber Components as Percent of Totals	Weber Annual Growth Rate 1977-1982 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	95,112	100.0a	12.9	5,902	100.0a	2.8	816,817	100.0a	10.3
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	77,599	81.6a	15.0	4,739	80.3a	4.1	703,971	86.2a	10.9
Other labor income	6,933	7.3a	19.5	365	6.2a	2.0	64,481	7.9a	15.2
Proprietors income	10,580	11.1a	.3	798	13.5a	-3.2	48,365	5.9a	-.2
Farm	2,122	2.2a	5.0	354	6.0a	12.7	2,964	.4a	18.2
Non-farm	8,458	8.9a	-.7	444	7.5a	-9.8	45,401	5.6a	-1.0
By industry source									
Farm	3,054	3.2a	7.1	701	11.9a	12.6	5,863	.7a	15.9
Non-farm	92,058	96.8a	13.1	5,201	88.1a	1.8	810,954	99.3a	10.3
Private	71,571	75.2a	13.3	2,504	42.4a	-4.3	582,486	71.3a	11.1
Agricultural services & other	812	.9a	5.7	54	.9a	-2.4	1,926	.2a	8.8
Mining	2,803	2.9a	54.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,676	.8a	39.1
Construction	6,371	6.7a	2.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	42,150	5.2a	2.4
Manufacturing	10,507	11.0a	13.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	148,919	18.2a	16.3
Non-durable goods	6,614	7.0a	14.0	190	3.2a	-.5	54,074	6.6a	7.0
Durable goods	3,893	4.1a	13.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	94,845	11.6a	24.7
Transportation & public utilities	5,822	6.1a	17.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	70,470	8.6a	8.0
Wholesale trade	3,862	4.1a	6.5	(L)	.9a	(U)	28,766	3.5a	15.2
Retail trade	16,345	17.2a	9.2	358	6.1a	-4.3	98,111	12.0a	7.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	5,032	5.3a	18.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,535	4.2a	6.0
Services	20,017	21.0a	19.5	342	5.8a	2.0	150,933	18.5a	14.4
Government	20,487	21.5a	12.6	2,697	45.7a	10.4	228,468	28.0a	8.2
Federal, civilian	3,057	3.2a	6.6	1,134	19.2a	8.8	109,938	13.5a	6.[illegible]
Federal, military	586	.6a	14.8	(L)	.0a	(U)	4,564	.6a	15.1
State and local	16,844	17.7a	13.9	1,516	25.7a	11.6	113,966	14.0a	10.0
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	95,112	100.0a	12.9	5,902	100.0a	2.8	816,817	100.0a	10.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	7,059	7.4a	18.5	399	6.8a	6.5	57,609	7.1a	13.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	88,053	92.6b	12.5	5,503	93.2b	2.5	759,208	92.9b	10.1
Plus: Residence adjustment	9,373		24.5	2,035		(U)	211,672		10.2
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	97,426	49.7b	13.4	7,538	55.4b	9.6	970,880	65.5b	10.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	56,860	29.0b	22.7	3,229	23.7b	20.8	250,548	16.9b	18.2
plus: Transfer payments	41,740	21.3b	18.3	2,850	20.9b	14.7	260,559	17.6b	13.7
Personal Income by Place of Residence	196,026	100.0b	16.7	13,617	100.0b	12.8	1,481,987	100.0b	11.9
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,675	60.1c	9.0	6,581	59.3c	8.4	9,823	88.5c	10.0

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1984

Historical county personal income data for the years 1977 through 1983 are presented in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 shows total personal income for each county in each of the seven years, while Table 4 provides per capita personal income statistics for each county in each year.

Table 3
Total Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1977-83
(Millions of Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983^p
State of Utah	7,661.8	8,811.2	10,007.3	11,271.0	12,855.6	13,789.8	14,617.8
Beaver	20.8	23.1	24.5	27.6	30.6	31.2	39.7
Box Elder	177.8	205.2	235.8	264.2	308.9	329.1	365.1
Cache	245.4	283.6	325.1	367.2	422.3	422.7	481.2
Carbon	127.5	148.2	176.7	199.7	233.1	263.6	221.0
Daggett	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.2
Davis	745.7	872.4	998.5	1,138.6	1,297.2	1,400.6	1,478.8
Duchesne	58.0	66.8	78.1	94.3	110.7	117.4	121.1
Emery	50.8	60.6	70.1	78.7	98.4	119.5	94.1
Garfield	16.7	18.3	20.8	26.0	27.7	28.5	29.0
Grand	47.4	54.0	59.5	71.0	76.4	72.3	65.9
Iron	73.7	85.9	99.4	108.9	119.2	124.5	132.5
Juab	21.4	24.8	28.8	32.9	39.8	36.7	36.6
Kane	16.9	20.3	23.4	28.5	30.8	32.4	32.9
Millard	35.6	43.3	47.7	51.4	60.6	65.2	97.0
Morgan	26.3	30.7	35.4	38.7	44.1	46.7	46.3
Piute	5.1	6.3	6.8	8.5	9.8	9.5	9.6
Rich	6.3	7.8	9.0	10.0	12.3	13.6	13.5
Salt Lake	3,684.9	4,207.7	4,718.5	5,299.6	6,008.2	6,495.1	6,989.1
San Juan	38.8	47.3	52.4	59.9	67.6	67.5	68.9
Sanpete	53.5	62.9	70.5	77.5	89.5	96.8	103.0
Sevier	70.5	81.7	93.8	104.7	120.1	130.2	136.5
Summit	44.9	55.8	68.3	83.6	100.8	108.9	117.0
Tooele	136.3	150.3	165.8	191.8	224.7	233.5	246.1
Uintah	96.7	117.0	141.4	166.6	207.5	231.3	226.8
Utah	876.7	1,010.3	1,174.0	1,292.2	1,466.9	1,522.6	1,595.3
Wasatch	37.0	43.9	52.3	59.1	71.6	73.0	62.5
Washington	90.4	110.1	135.7	159.0	182.9	196.0	215.4
Wayne	7.4	9.5	11.4	12.2	13.5	13.6	15.4
Weber	845.9	959.0	1,079.2	1,212.9	1,374.2	1,482.0	1,571.2

^{p}Preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, April 1984; except preliminary estimates for 1983, which have been produced by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Table 4
Per Capita Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1977-83
(Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983p
State of Utah	5,820	6,459	7,067	7,656	8,458	8,820	9,031
Beaver	5,106	5,510	5,783	6,273	6,791	6,582	7,923
Box Elder	5,763	6,504	7,268	7,911	8,981	9,396	10,138
Cache	4,682	5,271	5,888	6,381	7,063	7,152	7,430
Carbon	6,354	6,997	8,009	8,963	10,212	10,899	9,224
Daggett	4,420	6,112	6,168	7,270	7,172	6,888	7,531
Davis	5,878	6,520	7,116	7,689	8,454	8,805	8,973
Duchesne	4,614	5,216	6,112	7,541	8,477	8,395	8,252
Emery	5,985	6,322	6,727	6,728	8,033	8,853	6,933
Garfield	4,879	5,225	5,884	7,046	7,150	7,240	7,046
Grand	6,778	7,094	7,362	8,543	9,075	8,843	8,026
Iron	4,742	5,291	5,901	6,232	6,650	6,718	6,889
Juab	4,167	4,669	5,292	5,925	6,995	6,378	6,161
Kane	4,666	5,087	5,571	7,100	7,451	7,571	7,467
Millard	4,255	5,127	5,370	5,689	6,384	6,259	8,422
Morgan	5,664	6,460	7,435	7,849	8,844	9,249	8,891
Piute	4,068	[illegible]	5,311	6,306	7,237	6,985	6,436
Rich	3,708	[illegible]	4,578	4,687	5,537	5,384	5,567
Salt Lake	6,551	7,242	7,862	8,501	9,328	9,844	10,242
San Juan	3,503	4,147	4,454	4,849	5,462	5,536	5,463
Sanpete	4,222	4,825	5,073	5,227	5,906	6,183	6,347
Sevier	5,415	5,951	6,528	7,056	7,933	8,498	8,711
Summit	5,686	6,483	7,246	8,036	9,427	9,576	9,819
Tooele	5,622	6,019	6,443	7,338	8,292	8,430	8,678
Uintah	5,366	6,207	7,148	8,045	9,512	9,325	8,749
Utah	4,588	5,071	5,583	5,863	6,465	6,568	6,618
Wasatch	4,880	5,549	6,231	6,880	7,893	7,898	6,569
Washington	4,330	4,930	5,648	5,990	6,623	6,675	6,925
Wayne	4,399	5,377	6,140	6,354	6,692	6,581	6,972
Weber	6,086	6,810	7,535	8,371	9,237	9,823	10,107

pPreliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, April, 1984; except preliminary estimates for 1983, which have been produced by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	May. 1984	May. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,462	na	na	14,064.1	na
New Corporations (no.)	493	472	4.4	493.0	472.6	4.3
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,316	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.8	58.7	5.3	56.2	57.3	-2.0
Lambs (cwt)	60.6	57.3	5.8	51.4	51.9	-0.9
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.4	12.8	-3.1	12.9	12.9	0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	88.0	77.0	14.3	82.7	71.3	15.9
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	27,033	21,489	25.8	25,592.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	163,600	2,261,400	-92.8	148,125.0	466,825.0	-68.3
Residential	93,100	77,500	20.1	69,666.7	49,625.0	40.4
Nonresidential	45,000	35,900	25.3	41,125.0	39,216.7	4.9
Public Works and Utilities	25,500	2,148,000	-98.8	37,441.7	377,991.7	-90.1
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	174,493.2	101,534.0	71.9	107,377.2	76,929.6	39.6
Residential	77,318.3	51,602.9	49.8	60,808.5	36,392.1	67.1
Nonresidential	73,993.1	40,672.3	81.9	32,511.2	29,323.1	10.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	23,181.8	9,258.8	150.4	14,057.5	11,214.4	25.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,553	1,179	31.7	1,320.6	808.7	63.3
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	698.1	644.4	8.3	660.9	648.3	1.9
Total Employed Persons	652.6	594.4	9.8	617.6	593.4	4.1
Unemployed Persons	45.5	50.0	-9.0	43.3	54.9	-21.1
Percent Total Labor Force	6.6	7.8	-16.7	6.6	8.5	-22.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	591.0	556.7	6.2	578.6	557.7	3.8
Manufacturing	93.4	83.5	11.9	89.5	83.5	7.2
Mining	13.6	13.0	4.6	14.0	15.5	-9.8
Contract Construction	32.8	27.4	19.7	30.9	26.8	15.2
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.2	35.7	1.4	36.3	35.8	1.4
Wholesale Trade	36.1	33.8	6.8	35.0	34.1	2.6
Retail Trade	103.0	97.5	5.6	101.2	97.8	3.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.6	27.8	6.5	28.8	27.1	6.2
Services[c]	112.6	106.9	5.3	113.3	109.8	3.2
Federal Government	37.8	37.5	0.8	37.2	37.2	-0.1
State Government[d]	35.7	35.0	2.0	34.5	33.7	2.3
Local Government[d]	60.2	58.7	2.6	57.9	56.5	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.9	38.8	2.8	40.1	38.5	4.2
Mining	44.2	41.7	6.0	42.7	41.8	1.9
Contract Construction	37.8	35.0	8.0	37.5	37.7	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	36.5	37.3	-2.1	37.5	37.1	1.0
Retail Trade	29.0	28.3	2.5	29.0	28.3	2.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,486.9	9,642.6	-43.1	6,568.4	11,681.2	-43.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,033.2	1,762.3	15.4	1,890.3	1,663.9	13.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	243,863.9	196,030.3	24.4	103,585.7	87,483.8	18.4
Sales and Use Tax	99,252.5	83,689.0	18.6	35,937.5	32,351.0	11.1
Motor Fuel Tax	5,061.8	6,198.9	-18.3	5,499.7	5,724.8	-3.9
Individual Income Tax	68,237.7	63,778.4	7.0	32,388.7	28,704.9	12.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	10,262.5	8,765.2	17.1	3,554.6	2,592.8	37.1
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,121.0	1,033.6	8.5	1,133.0	1,033.9	9.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,595.1	4,409.6	4.2	4,250.8	4,088.6	4.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,408.5	na	na	2,041.4	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	7,257.8	na	na	7,200.9	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,277	1,299	-1.7	1,219.3	1,315.8	-7.3
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	15,900	15,882	0.1	13,711.8	15,110.6	-9.3
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	583,552	537,742	8.5	588,414.8	573,807.0	2.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	32,586	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	1,169.4	964.9	21.2	289.2	289.5	-0.1
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,363.8	na	na	1,014.7	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	449,743	441,753	1.8	447,164.5	439,418.5	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	162,158	149,218	8.7	155,842.2	145,320.6	7.2
Electric Customers (residential)	424,152	404,735	4.8	413,937.7	401,947.0	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,348	38,565	7.2	39,901.0	38,074.6	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	325,435	400,678	-18.8	389,499.6	396,077.3	-1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	416	544	-23.5	502.9	541.7	-7.2

Utah Business Statistics

	May. 1984	May. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	48.3	45.7	5.7	47.0	45.6	3.1
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.2	-25.8	5.7	7.2	-20.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,681.8	10,882.5	34.9	10,760.9	63,247.3	-83.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	175	138	26.8	165.0	102.1	61.6
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	296.1	292.3	1.3	321.0	320.4	0.2
Electric Customers (residential)	30,577	29,433	3.9	30,015.0	28,704.9	4.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,314	2,263	2.3	2,290.3	2,191.0	4.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	17,979	40,637	-55.8	39,418.3	40,119.6	-1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	30	45	-33.3	43.2	45.2	-4.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,821	37,511	0.8	37,577.5	37,015.7	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,846	6,431	6.5	6,606.7	6,253.6	5.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	307.9	289.9	6.2	301.5	289.4	4.2
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.9	-10.1	5.8	7.8	-25.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	73,862.9	35,286.5	109.3	51,261.2	33,595.5	52.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	896	434	106.5	696.9	343.2	103.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,257.8	5,496.3	13.9	6,267.1	5,740.1	9.2
Electric Customers (residential)	215,690	200,109	7.8	206,936.1	198,706.6	4.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,889	15,716	13.8	16,669.5	15,512.9	7.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	198,316	192,405	3.1	195,039.9	189,759.3	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	238	248	-4.0	240.5	246.4	-2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,392	207,763	1.7	209,451.8	206,156.1	1.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,343	97,951	9.6	102,648.6	95,504.8	7.5
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	65.8	61.9	6.3	65.7	63.4	3.7
Unemployment Rate	6.7	8.1	-19.3	6.7	9.5	-28.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	17,785.4	21,198.0	-16.1	10,049.9	8,691.1	15.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	211	102	106.9	113.9	67.8	68.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	743.9	688.1	8.1	787.2	762.0	3.3
Electric Customers (residential)	46,855	46,018	1.8	46,418.1	46,075.7	0.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,467	5,189	5.4	5,427.6	5,174.1	4.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,235	55,881	2.4	56,516.8	55,406.3	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67	0.0	65.4	65.9	-0.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,964	57,742	2.0	60,057.7	58,809.4	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,181	12,817	10.6	13,555.5	12,480.8	8.6
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.9	50.1	5.6	51.2	49.5	3.4
Unemployment Rate	6.4	8.2	-22.0	7.6	9.5	-20.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	46,249.2	10,062.2	359.6	11,183.5	5,996.6	86.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	64	64	0.0	74.5	63.9	16.6
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	543.0	506.2	7.3	557.7	535.1	4.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,014	49,184	1.7	49,583.5	48,853.1	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,451	4,359	2.1	4,414.8	4,344.2	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,232	45,477	1.7	45,762.6	45,013.4	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	85	-9.4	77.6	83.3	-6.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,557	43,327	2.8	43,968.2	43,120.4	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,176	9,540	6.7	9,931.2	9,468.6	4.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:
[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

na Not available
p Preliminary

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	June 1984	June 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,462	na	na	14,129.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	476	518	-8.1	489.5	475.3	3.0
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,400	na	na	4,773.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	62.1	57.8	7.4	56.6	57.2	-1.2
Lambs (cwt)	54.1	51.6	4.8	51.6	51.2	0.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.2	12.5	-2.4	12.9	12.9	-0.2
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	83.0	81.0	2.5	82.8	72.7	13.9
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	30,148	23,870	26.3	26,115.9	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[a] (thous. of dol.):	132,900	176,400	-24.7	144,500.0	473,283.3	-69.5
Residential	75,000	78,900	-4.9	69,341.7	52,625.0	31.8
Nonresidential	26,400	51,700	-48.9	39,016.7	39,775.0	-1.9
Public Works and Utilities	31,400	47,200	-33.5	36,125.0	381,000.0	-90.5
Total Permit Construction[b] (thous. of dol.):	155,139.9	113,372.3	36.8	110,857.8	78,310.7	41.6
Residential	97,037.5	81,992.3	18.3	62,062.3	40,599.0	52.9
Nonresidential	44,873.6	22,289.2	101.3	34,393.2	27,262.8	26.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,228.8	9,090.8	45.5	14,402.3	10,448.9	37.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,836	2,112	34.3	1,380.9	924.6	49.4
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	704.9	664.1	6.1	664.3	648.3	2.5
Total Employed Persons	661.4	603.9	9.5	622.4	593.4	4.9
Unemployed Persons	43.5	60.3	-27.9	41.9	55.0	-23.8
Percent Total Labor Force	6.2	9.1	-31.9	6.3	8.5	-25.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	596.7	562.6	6.1	581.4	557.6	4.3
Manufacturing	94.7	85.1	11.3	90.3	83.3	8.4
Mining	13.8	13.5	2.2	14.0	15.1	-7.0
Contract Construction	35.5	29.9	18.7	31.4	27.0	16.4
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	36.1	2.2	36.3	35.8	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.6	34.1	7.3	35.2	34.0	3.4
Retail Trade	104.5	98.5	6.1	101.7	97.8	4.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.9	28.1	6.4	28.9	27.2	6.2
Services[c]	115.0	109.2	5.3	113.8	109.9	3.6
Federal Government	38.1	37.9	0.5	37.2	37.2	0.0
State Government[d]	34.0	33.4	1.8	34.6	33.8	2.3
Local Government[d]	57.7	56.8	1.6	58.0	56.6	2.5
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.2	39.3	-0.3	40.1	38.6	4.0
Mining	43.2	41.7	3.6	42.8	42.0	2.0
Contract Construction	38.5	37.7	2.1	37.6	37.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	37.2	37.5	-0.8	37.5	37.1	0.9
Retail Trade	29.7	29.3	1.4	29.1	28.3	2.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,166.3	8,781.4	-52.6	6,183.8	11,430.4	-45.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	na	1,754.4	na	na	1,684.7	na
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	na	69,497.1	na	na	87,709.6	na
Sales and Use Tax	na	5,570.0	na	na	32,412.5	na
Motor Fuel Tax	na	7,656.0	na	na	5,724.8	na
Individual Income Tax	na	25,614.4	na	na	28,817.2	na
Corporation Franchise Tax	na	1,929.3	na	na	2,632.7	na
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,112.3	1,076.5	3.3	1,136.0	1,040.8	9.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,412.3	4,227.0	4.4	4,266.2	4,103.7	4.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,398.9	na	na	2,069.3	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	7,444.1	na	na	7,319.4	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,361	1,192	14.2	1,233.4	1,289.7	-4.4
Copper[e] (thous. metric tons)	na	13,906	na	na	14,892.0	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	676,615	635,990	6.4	591,800.2	581,066.3	1.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	42,896	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	na	115.3	na	na	298.0	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,752.1	na	na	973.0	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	448,087	439,933	1.9	447,844.0	439,902.5	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	163,106	149,921	8.8	156,940.9	145,897.6	7.6
Electric Customers (residential)	na	402,157	na	na	402,190.3	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	38,721	na	na	38,115.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	324,512	398,907	-18.6	383,300.0	396,667.7	-3.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	418	546	-23.4	492.3	542.3	-9.2

Utah Business Statistics

	June 1984	June 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.0	46.2	6.1	47.2	45.5	3.7
Unemployment Rate	4.7	7.9	-40.5	5.5	7.2	-24.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	19,998.3	14,406.8	38.8	11,226.9	64,020.6	-82.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	563	191	194.8	196.0	113.7	72.4
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	281.4	268.4	4.8	322.1	321.1	0.3
Electric Customers (residential)	30,569	29,433	3.9	30,109.7	28,773.5	4.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,306	2,273	1.5	2,293.0	2,196.8	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	17,826	40,614	-56.1	37,519.3	40,197.3	-6.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	30	45	-33.3	41.9	45.4	-7.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,815	37,563	0.7	37,598.5	37,104.3	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,862	6,478	5.9	6,638.7	6,296.2	5.4
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	311.0	293.7	5.9	303.0	289.7	4.6
Unemployment Rate	5.7	8.2	-30.5	5.6	7.8	-28.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	74,297.9	48,636.3	52.8	53,399.7	34,116.0	56.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,633	1,301	25.5	724.6	432.3	67.6
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	5,504.7	4,985.6	10.4	6,310.6	5,719.1	10.3
Electric Customers (residential)	na	199,110	na	na	198,959.2	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	15,660	na	na	15,528.0	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	198,022	191,735	3.3	195,583.8	190,047.3	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	248	-3.6	239.8	246.7	-2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,079	207,058	1.9	209,788.8	206,318.8	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,808	98,249	9.7	103,445.2	95,803.0	8.0
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	66.5	62.3	6.7	66.1	63.3	4.4
Unemployment Rate	6.1	9.4	-35.1	6.5	9.5	-31.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	13,409.5	11,402.6	17.6	10,217.1	8,255.6	23.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	219	113	93.8	122.8	70.1	75.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	na	663.0	na	na	760.6	na
Electric Customers (residential)	46,530	44,053	5.6	46,624.5	45,843.3	1.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,499	5,412	1.6	5,434.8	5,183.5	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,964	55,468	2.7	56,641.4	55,483.0	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	68	-1.5	65.3	66.0	-1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,706	57,700	1.7	60,141.5	58,880.7	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,422	13,044	10.6	13,670.3	12,568.6	8.8
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.1	50.2	5.8	51.5	49.6	3.8
Unemployment Rate	6.4	9.8	-34.7	7.3	9.5	-23.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,091.8	11,132.8	-36.3	10,846.7	6,455.6	68.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	76	138	-44.9	69.3	67.8	2.2
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	449.1	475.4	-5.5	555.5	533.6	4.1
Electric Customers (residential)	49,749	48,952	1.6	49,649.9	48,904.5	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,434	4,376	1.3	4,419.7	4,350.8	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,098	45,300	1.8	45,829.1	45,075.9	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	78	85	-8.2	77.0	83.4	-7.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,376	43,203	2.7	44,065.9	43,132.9	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,228	9,641	6.1	9,980.1	9,488.6	5.2

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
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and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:
[a] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[b] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[c] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

[na] Not available
[p] Preliminary

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4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

Sources

Population — 1981, 1982 and 1983, Utah Population Estimates Committee data; 1980, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Market Data — Utah Department of Employment Security.

Income Data — Average monthly non-agricultural wage and annual non-agricultural payroll, Utah Department of Employment Security; total and per capita personal income, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Tax Data — Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government.*

Miscellaneous Data — New car and truck registrations, Utah State Tax Commission; in lieu payments, Bureau of Land Management.

^{P}Preliminary ^{R}Revised na - Not available

NATIONAL DATA

	June 1984	June 1983	Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S Gross National Product (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,624.6	3,272.0	10.8	3,493.3	3,161.0	10.5
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	na	2,732.6	na	na	2,648.6	na
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	na	146.4	na	na	139.1	na
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	335.4	293.5	14.3	322.9	301.4	7.1
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	na	157.3	na	na	144.7	na
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	na	298.1	na	na	294.1	na
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	na	284.7	na	na	281.5	na
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	na	323.1	na	na	319.6	na
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	na	298.3	na	na	294.2	na
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	na	355.4	na	na	344.9	na
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	na	427.3	na	na	418.4	na
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	na	285.0	na	na	283.6	na
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	222.2	214.6	3.5	219.4	211.4	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	na	111.9	na	na	110.8	na
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	na	100.7	na	na	99.5	na
Unemployment Rate	na	10.0	na	na	10.3	na
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	20,005.1	20,339.6	-1.6	16,939.0	14,544.4	16.5
Residential	9,859.3	10,158.4	-2.9	8,403.6	6,451.1	30.3
Nonresidential	6,745.7	6,334.1	6.5	5,630.3	4,851.0	16.1
Non-Building	3,400.1	3,847.1	-11.6	2,905.1	3,242.3	-10.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	175,494	179,119	-2.0	151,413.2	119,672.2	26.5
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	9.99	8.82	13.3	9.2	8.5	8.4
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	13.03	10.64	22.5	11.7	10.9	7.9
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	na	10.50	na	na	12.0	na
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	11.90	na	na	13.3	na

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

R. Thayne Robson, Director
Frank C. Hachman, Associate Director

BEBR
graduate school
of business
bureau of economic and
business research
university of utah

STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

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